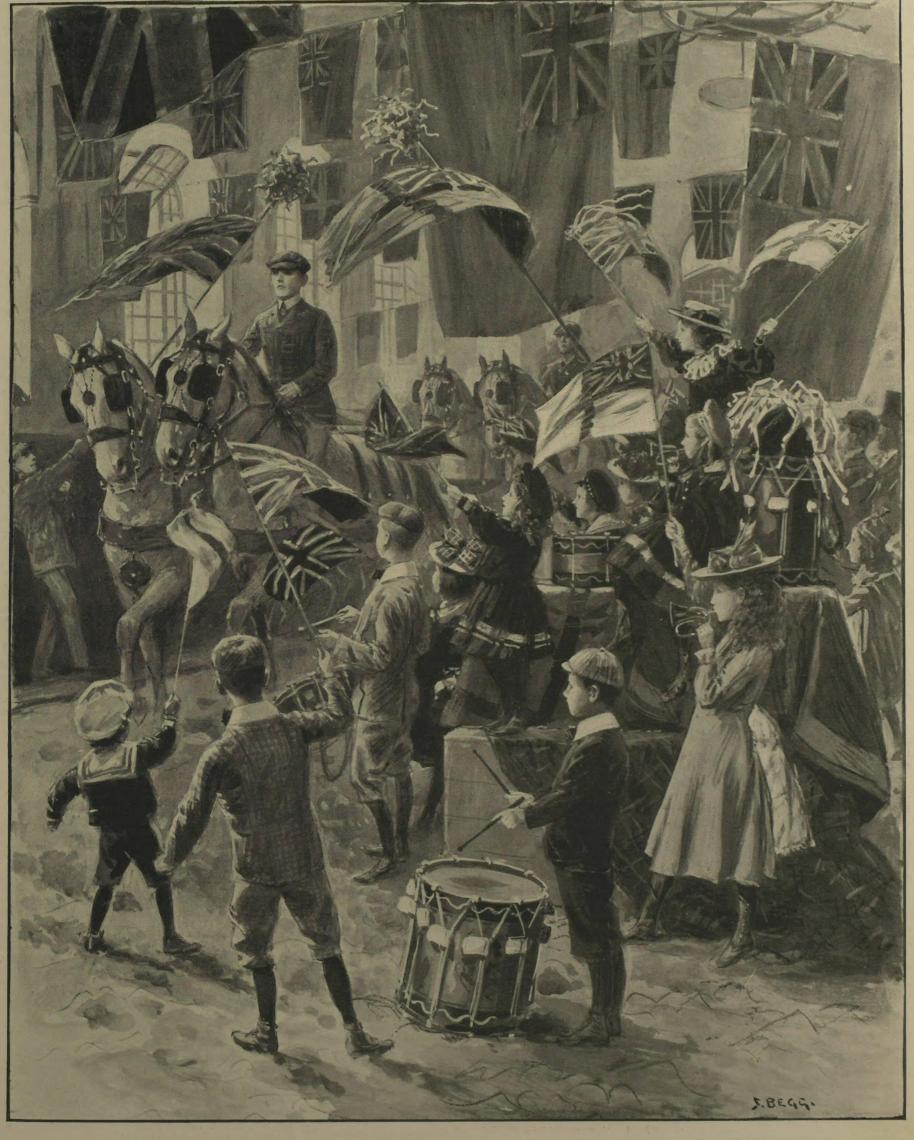
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SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1902.

WITH FOUR-PAGE | SIXPENCE



THE TRAINING OF THE KING'S HORSES FOR THE CORONATION PROCESSION: ANTICIPATING THE DIN OF THE STREETS.

Drawn by S. Begg.

In the reding-school at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Captaen Nicholas, the superintendent, is daily training the royal horses to endure the noise and flag-waving of June 26 and 27. The children of the Mews have been called in and ordered to make as much noise as they can, and with the aid of drums, trumpets, and their throats they carry out the command to the letter. The display of bunting also enters into the scheme of preparation. On Coronation Day Captain Nicholas will turn out at least 160 horses.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Last week The Illustrated London News celebrated its Diamond Jubilee. It was a quiet affair; we did not even erect a triumphal arch in Milford Lane. Indeed, I have had great difficulty in persuading the Editor to sanction these modest remarks. He rejected with some heat the proposal of the staff that portraits of his family should be exhibited on a transparency; and the only outlet for our gratification was the private crowning with laurel of a bust of Mr. Melton For sixty years this Journal has pervaded the British Empire; and I believe that a study of its volumes from the outset (no patriotic citizen should be without a complete set) would give a more comprehensive idea of the world's progress in that period than any formal history. There is no corner of the earth where the pencils of our artists do not contribute to the household decoration-in the rude cabin of the Australian bushman or the hut of the Indian ryot. Wild, impressionable peoples, beyond the fringe of civilisation, may have raised us to even higher distinction. Mr. Haldane, in his book, "Education and Empire," tells a story of an Indian tribe whose land had been taken away by the Government, and restored by the appellate Court in London. A traveller found the tribe sacrificing to some powerful but unknown god. He asked the god's name, and the answer was this: "We know nothing of him but that he is a good god, and that his name is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." I have no doubt that the same tribe has found another deity of equal though different potency, and that his name is The Illustrated London News.

All the world expected peace in South Africa this week. Even the ingenious Leyds did not favour us with the contrary opinion. He must know, although Mr. Kruger may not, that the Boer warriors have disencumbered themselves of their diplomatists in Europe. Neither Mr. Kruger's wisdom nor his money has done them the smallest service. Dr. Leyds has gone to and fro on the earth, and furbished up the horrors of British warfare, and the miracles of Boer resources, for his dutiful newspapers. We have been told that as fast as we "exterminated" the Boers, they recruited their cohorts. I had it upon Dutch authority last week that there were still thirty thousand men resolved to fight for their independence. If that were true, the Boer fighting men must be reckoned from first to last at nearly a hundred thousand, considering their losses in the field, and the numbers in captivity. But some sympathetic accountants estimated at thirty thousand their total fighting strength at the outset of the war. From a valiant handful they grew steadily to the proportions of a great military nation. and had the war lasted six months longer, the figures of Dr. Leyds would have made them innumerable as well as indomitable.

Now the end has come, a pensive hush has fallen upon Continental opinion. One German professor, not conspicuously friendly to us, warns his countrymen that Britain has not sunk into debility. The leading journal of Vienna discovers that we still lead the world in politics, economics, and culture, and that our disappearance from the first rank of nations would mean "a ghastly cataclysm" for the rest. Another writer assures German readers that the British Navy counted for much in the South African struggle, for it held the world in awe. Our military task was difficult, but the horrid array of our battle-ships cured any foreign taste for adventure at our expense. This may be soothing to Lord Charles Beresford, who, when he was second in command in the Mediterranean, wrote a very strong letter about the condition of his ships. It was a shocking breach of the official regulations, and the indignant Admiralty was able to show that certain measures for the strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet were not inspired by this gallant but lawless sailor. The authorities were maturing their plans when he burst upon the public with his improper revelations. But the awestruck foreigner cannot fail to note three things: (1) That our hardy breed of impetuous sea-dogs is still going strong; (2) that the Admiralty had really anticipated Lord Charles Berestord's demands, though its movements were naturally leisurely and dignified; (3) that the British public is wholly unmoved by the fiercest official censure on the sea-dog when he violates propriety by speaking his mind. I abstain from analysing these propositions in their relation to one another; but the combination is obviously fatal to any foreign dream of our decline and fall.

The Kaiser has issued a fiat against realism in the drama. He thinks the playgoer should come out of the theatre fortified by an ideal, not depressed by some picture of life as he knows it. This is one of the everlasting controversies. Would perpetual idylls on the stage really fortify us, or grow as wearisome as soothing syrup? Does an artistic representation of life depress the playgoer because life itself is sad enough, or because he is naturally bored by that form of art? I have known playgoers at a tragedy cry, "Is there not

enough sorrow in the world without this in the theatre?" although the sorrow of the world has moved them not a jot. The play contrived by Hamlet to catch the conscience of the King was a complete success; but the conscience of the playgoer is much more elusive. When he weeps at the play, that is no proof of heart. When he protests that the sorrows of mankind ought not to invade the drama, that is no proof that even his little finger seeks to lighten the burdens of others. When he assures you that a play is sweet, idyllic, purifying, that does not prove that he is sweetened and purified. The dramatist who catches consciences is a consummate genius who would deserve a statue, could we trace his influence in the lives of our fellows.

I do not mean that the drama has no power for good or ill; only that it works in a medium so charged with make-believe—the make-believe of the audience, not of the artist-that its moral effect is not easily discerned. We are all secretive, and the reasons we assign for liking or disliking a play are often remote from the actual reasons. No two people see human character, or any interpretation of it, from the same point of view. A play which might convey to one person a fortifying ideal might be dismissed by another as extremely bad art. The Kaiser himself has had some experience of ideals which do not commend themselves to everybody. To commemorate the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to America he has presented a statue of Frederick the Great to the American people. To his mind this is a token of the historical sympathy of Prussia with the American democracy. To the American mind it has no meaning whatever. dramatist were to put Frederick on the stage, and make him express a platonic regard for the American Colonies in their struggle with Great Britain, the Kaiser might be deeply impressed, but the American playgoer would smile with polite wonder.

I see it is suggested in Germany that if the German Ambassador at Washington had been consulted he would have informed his imperial master that Americans do not regard Frederick as one of the founders of their liberties. He might also have reminded the Kaiser that it was from France, not Prussia, that the insurgent colonists received material and moral aid. It was Rochambeau, not Frederick, who helped them to win the decisive victory of Yorktown. They have been doing honour to the memory of Rochambeau with banquets and speeches. France has responded warmly to these celebrations; and every German with a sense of humour feels that the statue of Frederick is the victim of cruel irony. The Kaiser may not be aware of this, for your idealist is not always a humorist; but Mr. Roosevelt, who is both, must be wondering what gravity he can command when Frederick lands in America. Mr. Dooley may help him with a suggestion, for the subject is eminently suited to the genius of that philosopher. Mark Twain has lately denounced the "sceptred land-thieves" of Europe, and his candid opinion of Frederick as an American monument ought to enliven a rather delicate passage of diplomacy.

A subtle scribe in a German paper has tried to effect a diversion by pointing out that Frederick was not only a monarch. He dabbled in philosophy, wrote verses, and was the friend of Voltaire. Voltaire's opinion of the verses and the friendship he has genially recorded. But the Americans care no more for Voltaire than they care for Frederick; and perhaps the subtle German scribe hopes that President Loubet will be tempted to send a statue of Voltaire to America to compete with the Prussian effigy. I remember that Tom Paine was a friend of liberty, and helped the American Revolution as well as the French. Cobbett brought his bones from America and exhibited them to the public at half-a-crown a head. Now, if the British Government could be persuaded to send a statue of Tom Paine to Mr. Roosevelt, already burdened with Frederick and Voltaire, the American President might be embarrassed, but the Kaiser would be relieved by companionship in his idealism. Surely this consummation is not beyond the resources of the German Foreign Office.

A piece of news about Miss Alice Roosevelt must have fluttered many boudoirs. The President's daughter is topped bamboo cane." I am disappointed to learn that it is only the short stick which is the inseparable companion of the playgoer who seeks his ideal persistently in the stalls of the Gaiety Theatre. There you may study with profit "the nice conduct of a clouded cane"; perhaps I should say a cloudless cane, for it has not a care in the world. But why has not Miss Roosevelt revived the majestic cane of the woman of fashion in the eighteenth century? It was really a wand, and contributed to the enchantment of gesture and the piquancy of etiquette. You may observe its effect in old prints, where it consorts with a somewhat stately promenade. It would not do now as a companion of hasty shopping; but it would increase the dignity of ceremonious receptions. If American ladies were to honour the Coronation with gold-topped canes there would be a prodigious demand for such emblems of feminine grace and authority.

PARLIAMENT.

On reassembling after the holidays the House of Commons plunged at once into the vexed question of education, although the Education Bill itself was not taken in hand. Sir John Gorst had to defend his Department against the criticism of Dr. Macnamara, who drew a striking contrast between the Education Office in England and its fellow in Scotland. He deplored the effects of the Cockerton judgment on the evening continuation schools, although Sir John Gorst contended that the attendance at these schools had not sensibly diminished. The Education Board had made a great fuss about dancing as an illegitimate form of physical exercise in rate-supported schools; but the School Board had declined to prohibit dancing. The English Office had offered a grant to the London School Board for the teaching of swimming; provided that the teaching was not given in water. There was an amusing passage between Dr. Macnamara and Sir John Gorst on this point, but the member for North Camberwell adhered to his contention that the School Board was not allowed to teach swimming in swimming-baths.

A discussion about Cyprus was raised by a proposal that the island should be handed over to Greece. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that if this were done the inhabitants would be worse off, as the tribute to Turkey would have still to be paid, and it could not be made so easy for them by a poor country like Greece as it was made by us.

In a debate on the Civil Service Estimates it was stated by Mr. Hanbury that rabies had been stamped out except in two counties, and that the free importation of pet dogs could not be permitted as long as there was the slightest trace of the disease.

Mr. Balfour made a statement as to the postponement of the Finance Bill which led to the conjecture that the Government are contemplating the abandonment of the corn duty in view of Peace. A protest has been made by a considerable number of Unionist members.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

" THERE AND BACK," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

Like most actors who write plays, Mr. George Arliss has a poor opinion of theatre-goers' intelligence, and a firm belief in jokes and situations that have grown hoary in the public service. Still, the latest Prince of Wales's playwright has learnt his new business sufficiently well to keep even so conventional a farce as "There and Back" pretty consistently, if mechanically, amusing. His best scenes portray the serio-comic misery of two disconsolate wives who, though only a few yards from their holiday-making husbands, are led to believe themselves widows. Very spiritedly, if perhaps too realistically, is this grisly sort of fun carried through by Miss Helen Macbeth, and that second Fanny Brough, Miss Henrietta Watson. Theirs are much better parts than that which falls to sprightly Miss Beatrice Ferrar, a vague sketch of a "demoiselle terrible," which even she cannot endow with individuality. The scapegrace husbands are piquantly differentiated by Mr. Arthur Williams and Mr. Charles Hawtrey, the latter being called upon, in the last act, to lie, as only he can lie, magnificently; while Mr. Arthur Playfair as a North-country laird supplies the farce with a pleasing and not excessive Scotch flavour.

MRS. LEWIS WALLER'S "ZAZA," AT THE ROYALTY. "Zaza," that rather dull and protracted, if occasionally dramatic, stage - story of infatuation, so like "Sapho" in scheme, but so devoid of any redeeming glamour, has already, not long ago, been presented by an English-speaking actress, Mrs. Leslie Carter. Last week Mrs. Lewis Waller offered at the Royalty Theatre her rendering of MM. Berton and Simon's vulgar heroine, and so just anticipated the first London performance of the original representative, Madame Réjane. Never quite convincing in expressions of feeling, Mrs. Waller cannot create in the great quarrel scene the thrilling emotional effect Mrs. Carter contrived, nor, of course, can she boast any of Réjane's comic genius. Still, the Royalty actress may be credited with an interesting and fairly impressive display of melodramatic acting, and her production has the advantage of an admirably sincere Dufresne (Zaza's married lover) in Mr. Leonard Boyne, and a charmingly sympathetic Cascart (Zaza's music-hall colleague) in Mr. A. E. George.

"BROTHER BILL," AT THE KENNINGTON THEATRE.

One can but regret that a clever writer like Mr. Carlton Dawe, in turning dramatist, should not have hit on a less hackneyed comic idea than that exploited in his new farce, "Brother Bill," produced this week at the Kennington Theatre. Brother Bill is our old friend Lurcher of "Dorothy" renown under another name, the unwelcome bailiff's officer whom an impecunious young gentleman has to introduce to friends as his relative. So thin as well as so preposterous a motif as Mr. Dawe's does not permit of much humorous elaboration; still, there are a sufficient number of diverting scenes in his play to please an unexacting audience, and to give an excellent company some scope for acting. Among others, Mr. Fred Emney, playing the process-server in boldly grotesque fashion; Mr. Frank Lacy, a dashing hero; and Miss Dolores Drummond, condemned to the part of the usual stage mother-in-law, render their author capital service.

A NEW FIRST PIECE AT THE AVENUE.

It is a very commonplace little play, most deadly serious in intention, full, in fact, of highway robbery and base treachery and "The Only Way" sort of heroic self-sacrifice, yet quite mawkish and unreal in sentiment, quite amateurish and crude in technique, that Mr. Horace Newte has written as a first piece for the Avenue Theatre, and entitles, after its highwayman hero, "Gentleman Jack." Mr. Hilliard Vox, however, looks gallant as the felon who tears up his reprieve and goes to his death to save his old sweetheart's ignoble husband. Miss Hilda Trevelyan proves a very sympathetic heroine.

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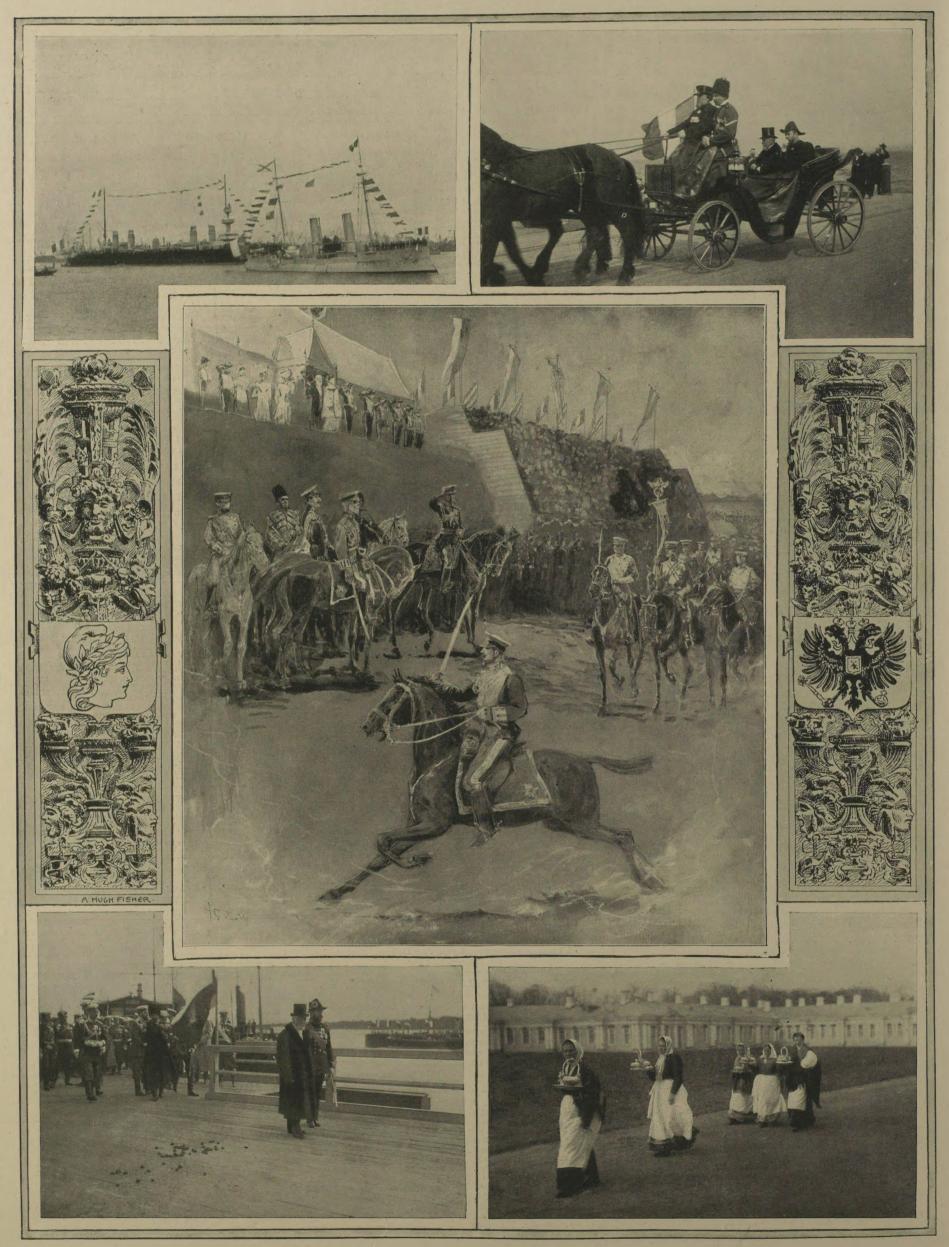
"We plead for those who cannot plead for themselves."
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THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY "LA VIE ILLUSTRE."



THE ARRIVAL OF THE "MONTCALM," WITH M. LOUBET ON BOARD, AT CRONSTADT.

(IN ADVANCE IS THE "CASSINI.") - [Photo. "l'Illustration."]

THE CZAR AND M. LOUBET AT CRONSTADT.

THE GREAT REVIEW AT TSARSKOVE SELO BEFORE THE CZAR AND PRESIDENT LOUBET, MAY 21.

Drawn by H. C. Seppings Wright from a Sketch by Henry Cumming, our Special Artist at Tsarskoye Selo.

THE STATE BULL-FIGHT BEFORE THE KING OF SPAIN AT MADRID, MAY 21.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY LEYDEN.



THE SPECTACLE IN THE PLAZA DE TOROS: GRANDEES OF SPAIN AS PICADORES IN THE ARENA.

Alfonso XIII., with the Queen-Mother, the Court, and the foreign Princes, including the Duke of Connaught, was present at a bull-fight on May 21, the first state fight for twenty years. The place of the barrier which usually stands before the royal box was taken by halberdiers, standing shoulder to shoulder with halberdiers veceived about a dozen charges. much more elaborate than is customary, resulted in the death of a number of bulls of the famous herd of the Duke of Veragua. The halberdiers received about a dozen charges.

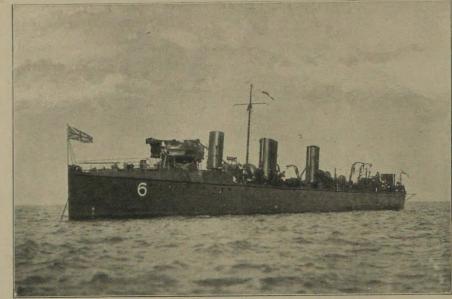
OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRESIDENT LOUBET IN RUSSIA.

The courtesies which the Emperor and Empress of Russia received last autumn from the French people have been repaid in kind by the Russians in the welcome they have accorded to President Loubet. On May 20 the head of the Republic, accompanied by M. Delcassé, arrived at Cronstadt on board the *Montcalm*. The Grand Duke Alexis went on board the vessel to speak the first greetings, and conducted the President to the Alexandra, but before he conducted the President to the Alexandra, but before he left the Montcalm, M. Loubet reviewed the Russian squadron. At the conclusion of the review the President was welcomed on board the Alexandra by the Czar, who received him with outstretched hands on the gangway. The salutations which passed between the Empire and the Republic were of the heartiest and most friendly character. As soon as M. Loubet came on board, the Russian yacht sailed to Peterhof, whence the distinguished party took the train to Tsarskoye Selo. On his arrival at the Alexandrovsky Palace, the President was received by his imperial host and hostess, with whom he remained in conversation for a quarter of an hour. The Czaritza recalled with pleasure the happy an hour. The Czaritza recalled with pleasure the happy an hour. The Czaritza recalled with pleasure the nappy memories of her visit to France. The first day of the visit ended with a State banquet in the Salle des Fêtes, at which the Czar proposed M. Loubet's health, bidding him welcome, and trusting that his stay would furnish him with the best evidence of the sentiments uniting France and Russia. He drank to "Votre bel pays, ami et allié." On the second day, President Loubet accompanied the Emperor and Empress to a grand review at

saluted upon his entrance by a guard of honour, posted in the arena opposite the royal box. The guard was supplied by the 3rd Cold-streamers, with band and colours under the command of Captain Crichton. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and Princess Victoria, and on her Majesty's left in the royal box was Lord Roberts, other distinguished occupants being the Duke and Duchess of Fife. The prize Coronation March was played by the band of the Horse Guards Blue under Lieutenant Charles Godfrey, and then the performance began with a musical drive by the a musical drive by the X Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery. The native troopers of the Bengal Army followed with a display of tent-pegging, in which both his Majesty and Lord Roberts were manifestly interested. Before Lord Roberts left the Hall, he spoke to each of the turbaned Indian warriors in his own

language. The gymnastic exhibition by non-commissioned officers has



THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "RECRUIT," STRANDED ON VERICK ROCK, OFF CAPE CORNWALL, ST. JUST, ON MAY 27.

The destroyer went ashore about four a.m. in very foggy weather. Fortunately there was a smooth sea and no lives were lost. The vessel was floated at one o'clock.

this year been restored to the programme, and enjoys all its old enjoys all its old popularity. The splendid "His-torical Ride" by the 10th Hussars, the King's old regiment, shows in compendious form a history of the British cavalry from the time of Edward III. to the early nine-teenth century. As usual, the Navy was represented.

RECENT ARCHÆO-LOGICAL DISCOVERIES

During the work of driving a tunnel under the Quirinal at Rome, to connect two isolated quarters of the city, a vast chamber lined with sculptured marble has been discovered. Of these ancient decorations, dating from the period of the Decline, the four panels which we illustrate deal with the cult of Bacchus. In the first set of carvings occur the heads of a faun and a bacchante,

rod of fenne its unnatural beauty this passionate Aphrodite. To another age and another race belong the supposed Hittite inscriptions, now shown for the first time to Europeans. They have been pro-nounced by an expert to be probably fragments of an inscription of the Hamath group. The stone belongs to a gentleman residing in Syria.

THE NEW PARK FOR REIGATE.

Surrey, the Londoner's playground, has been enriched by the gift of a public park overlooking Reigate Town. Colley Hill, the site of the park in question, is 740 ft. high, and is approached by beautiful wooded walks, including the well-known Pilgrim's Way, which runs right through it. Upon the summit of the hill is an old fort, constructed at the time of the threatened French invasion in 1805, and at the foot a cave penetrating half a mile, from which was quarried much of the stone used in the construction of Windsor Castle and very many churches in the county. The park, which was presented by Mr. Taylor, is bounded on the north by the Margery Wood, and commands a view of eleven counties.

THE PLEURODELE NEWT'S NURSERY.

Somewhat hidden from view in a dusky tank to which the sunshine seldom penetrates, the lately added Spanish pleurodele newt at the Zoological Gardens scarcely pleurodele newt at the Zoological Gardens scarcely commands the attention it deserves. Last April the keeper prepared a tank for the reception of the pleurodele newt's innumerable family. He tied down to a heavy stone sprigs of bright green African grass. These were shortly wreathed round with clear, colourless globules, each of which was an egg containing a tadpole, which appeared like a little silvery fish eating his way to liberty. Many visitors, assuming that the globules were mere air bubbles, passed by unobservant.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT'S NEW COLOURS.

On May 24 Lord Roberts yisited Aldershot in order to present colours to the 3rd Manchester Regiment. His Lordship arrived at Farnborough Station shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by Lieutenant-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and other officers. other officers. After the general salute and an inspection of the ranks, Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General to the Forces, consecrated the colours, which were resting on the piled drums of the battalion. The Commander-in-Chief then presented the colours to Lieutenants Chapman and Gauntlett, who received them on bended knee. Lord Roberts afterwards addressed the battalion, recalling their record, their services at Elandslaagte and Cæsar's Camp. Colonel Gethin replied, and the march-past and presentation of medals concluded the ceremony.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RUSSIA: M. LOUBET DISEMBARKING AT PETERHOF. From a Photograph by De Hahn, Photographer specially appointed by the Czar. and another mask, that of a bearded man of the type of

Tsarskoye Selo. The Czar rode down the line on horseback, M. Loubet, the Empress and Dowager Empress, and the Grand Duchess Sergius following in a carriage. Thereafter, the Czar with his staff proceeded to the saluting-point, while President Loubet ascended one of the grand stands to watch the march past of all arms. Luncheon followed, and the Czar, again addressing M. Loubet, drank to the prosperity and glory of the Erench army. M. Loubet realied teacting the President French army. M. Loubet replied, toasting the Russian army in the same manner. On May 22, the President visited St. Petersburg. He was received at the burg. station by the Mayor, who performed the traditional rite of Russian hospitality which always sets bread and salt before a guest. The President inspected the guard of honour, and then proceeded to the Cathedral of St. Peter Paul, receiving as he went a magnificent ovation. On May 23, during a stiff gale, the Emperor and Empress with their distinguished guest re-embarked on the Alexandra and sailed to the Montcalm. The President entertained his host and hostess on board the ship, and in replying to the toast of the Russian Navy, the Czar dwelt upon the words, "France, the faithful and steadfast ally of Russia." At five o'clock, while royal salutes were fired and the crews and the populace on shore raised hearty cheers, the French squadron weighed anchor, and a memorable visit was brought to a close.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

King Edward was present at the opening performance of the Royal Military Tournament, which took place at the Agricultural Hall on the afternoon of May 22. His Majesty, who wore the undress uniform of a Field Marshal, was

Dionysus. Below is a basket of fruit, symbolising the fertilising power of Bromius. The next panel, that on the right, is engraved with a similar group of bacchanals, with the substitution for the basket of a burning altar shaped like a wheat-sheaf. A thyrsus, the Bacchic symbol (a rod of fennel topped with a pine-cone and bound with a fillet), forms an accessory.
Below the female head is a
lyre. The third group is
merely a variation on the same theme; while the fourth, a more vigorous composition, probably by another hand, a bacchante and a Silenus, with a set of Pan's pipes as decorative accessory. At Pompeii the long list of dis-coveries has been added to by the finding of a graceful bronze support for a revolving table. example is of the decadence decadent. Healthier, if less fascinating, is the bas-relief representing probably a rustic offering to Venus rather in her character of Alma Venus, the nourisher, than of the



CONSECRATION OF THE NEW COLOURS PRESENTED BY LORD ROBERTS TO THE 3RD MANCHESTER REGIMENT AT ALDERSHOT, MAY 24.

PERSONAL.

Lord Tennyson, who, it is stated, will administer the office of Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth until the



Photo. Bassano. LORD TENNYSON, K.C.M.G.,

appointment of a successor to Lord Hopetoun, has been Governor and Commanderin-Chief of South Australia since 1899. Born on Aug. 11, 1852, he is the son of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, and Emily, Lady Ten-nyson, formerly a Miss Sell-wood, of Berk-shire. This namesake of Hallam was educated at Marlborough, Trinity College, Cambridge, and at the Inner Temple, and acted for some

Temporary Governor-General of Australia. time as private secretary to his father. His wife is the daughter of Mr. Charles Boyle, and the granddaughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle. He is Justice of the Peace for Hants, and a member of the Executive Councils of Marlborough College and of the Gordon Boys' Home. Lord Tennyson's best-known literary

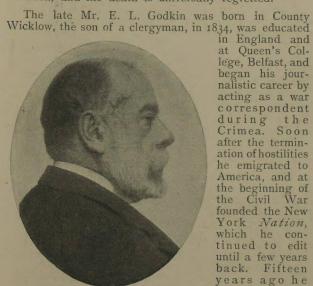
work is undoubtedly his "Memoir," issued in 1897.

After an ill-ness of some weeks, Lord Pauncefote died at the British Embassy at Washington on May 24, the title becoming extinct. The distinguished diplomatist was born in 1828, and was educated at Paris, Geneva, and Marlborough College. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he became Attorney-General of Hong-Kong in 1866; Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands, 1874; Assistant Under - Secretary State for the Colonies in 1874, and for Foreign Affairs, 1876. Six years later he was promoted permanent Under-Secretary. After acting as

ARRANGING THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY, 1897. Delegate to the Conference at Paris on the Suez Canal Question, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1889; First British Delegate to the Peace Conference at the Hague in 1889; and Ambassador to the United States in 1893. Lord Pauncefote was exceedingly popular in America, and his death is universally regretted.

Lord Pauncefote

THE LATE LORD PAUNCEFOTE, WITH THE HON. RICHARD OLNEY,



THE LATE MR. E. L. GODKIN, Distinguished American Editor.

nalistic career by acting as a war correspondent during the Crimea. Soon after the termination of hostilities he emigrated to America, and at the beginning of the Civil War founded the New York Nation, which he continued to edit until a few years back. Fifteen years ago he became editor of the New York
Evening Post,
and did much

good work in purifying the civic life in that City and State. From 1884 till 1894 his papers were practically the organs of the "Independent Reformers," or "Mugwumps." Mr. Godkin was twice married. He was given the honorary degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford a few years ago. Oxford a few years ago.

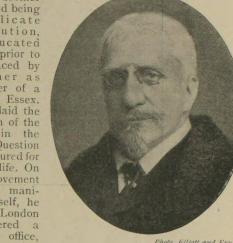
French art and every art-lover suffer a great loss by the death of M. Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, perhaps the finest painter of the French modern school. M. Benjamin-Constant, who was a member of the Academy of Fine Arts and an officer of the Legion of Honour, was born in Paris on June 10, 1845, and studied under M. Cabanel at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. His brilliant Oriental scenes and his masterly portraits have made his name a household word in England and France. his name a household word in England and France. It will be remembered that his striking picture of Queen Victoria, of which *The Illustrated London News* publishes a large engraving, was painted for the proprietors of this Journal, and was, by the King's express command, given an entire wall at the Royal Academy last year, and now hangs in Windsor Castle.

President Loubet's visit to Copenhagen has no political significance, though some Paris journalists have been announcing that the Dual Alliance will be made a Triple Alliance by the accession of Denmark. President Loubet simply paid his respects to King Christian, who is the oldest reigning Sovereign, and has entered his eighty-

The personal success of the French President on his visit to Russia is beyond question. He had a much warmer reception than was accorded to his predecessor. That was a marked tribute to the stability of the Republic, and as such it causes acute chagrin among the Republic's enemies. The French Nationalists are already showing by their dissensions the effect of their defeat at the elections.

Even when he is not engaged in the utterance of "Seddonisms," or in the despatching of contingents of troops for South Africa, the Premier of New Zealand is a much sought-after man; he is also Colonial Treasurer, Commissioner of Trades and Customs, Minister of

heart-failure on May 20, was bo n on May 23, 1833, rather less than a year after his brother Edwin, and being of a delicate constitution, was educated privately prior to being placed by his father as comptroller of a farm in Essex. Here he laid the foundation of the interest in the Land Question which endured for his whole life. On an improvement in health manifesting itself, he went to London and entered a surveyor's office, his work taking



by race and religious conviction. "Well," said the Kaiser, "we shall come to terms some day."

Sir Arthur Arnold, who died somewhat suddenly from

Photo. Elliott and Fry. THE LATE SIR ARTHUR ARNOLD, Eminent Expert on the Land Question.

him all over the country. While thus engaged, however, his heart was in politics, and many hours were spent in the study of Mill's "Logic" and "Political Economy." Later, when he began to practice on his own account, the Land Question still occupied his thoughts, and gave opportunity for fruitful study. Then, in 1863, his public career opened

with his appointment as Assistant-Commissioner of Public Works in Lancashire, when the cotton famine was devastating the county. As a Liberal he contested Huntingdon in 1873, was M.P. for Saltord from 1880 till 1883, contested North Salford in 1885 and 1886, and North Dorset in 1892. Elected an Alderman of the London County Council in 1889, he was Chairman of that body from 1895 to 1897, and in the former year was knighted. In 1885 he estab-lished, and was elected President of, the Free Land League. His publications include "History of the Cotton Famine," 1865; Famine," 1865;
"Free Land,"
1880; and
"Social Politics," 1881. Sir Arthur



THE RIGHT HON. R. J. SEDDON, HIS WIFE, AND DAUGHTERS. VISITING ENGLAND FOR THE CORONATION.

Labour, and Minister of Defence. Mr. Seddon, who was born at Eccleston, Lancashire, in 1845, is the son of the late Thomas Seddon and Jane Lindsay, and was educated in his native town. Going to New Zealand at the age of twenty-two, when the gold-rush was at its height, he passed through every phase of goldfields life; rose from the Road Board to the County Council, and finally to Parliament, in 1879, as member for Hokitika, and from 1881 till 1890 for Kumara. He married Louisa Jane, daughter of Captain John Spotswood, in 1869. By profession hair a prachapital agriculture. fession, he is a mechanical engineer.

Mr. Seddon has signalised his visit to South Africa by a series of speeches, chiefly remarkable for the earnestness with which he has insisted on the necessity of a large emigration to that colony of British settlers. He has promised the active interest of New Zealand in any project of this character, and he is a man of his

General Chaffee has issued a remarkable order condemning the acquittal of two American officers on the charge of cruelty to the Filipinos as a miscarriage of justice. This is one of many proofs that there is no desire on the part of the higher officials, military or civil; to hush up a painful controversy.

The visit of Prince Henry's squadron to Ireland has made the German sailors very popular in Dublin. In discipline and education they are evidently a remarkable body of men. A pleasant story of Prince Henry comes from Kingstown. At a dinner he forgot that, by our custom, the toasts always come at the end of the feast, and thinking that the toast of "The King" had been overlooked, he rose in the middle of dinner and proposed it.

Herr Ballin, the manager of the Hamburg-American line of steamers, is said to have refused a post in the Morgan "combine" at a salary of £200,000 a year. The Kaiser, who has a keen eye for merit, once proposed to make Herr Ballin a Minister. It was pointed out by the man of business that this could not be, as he was a Jew married, in 1867, Amelia, only daughter of Captain H. B. Hyde, of Castle Hyde, Cork.

Lewanika, King of Barotseland, is busily adapting himself to the pursuits of a country gentleman in Somerset. Nothing in our customs comes amiss to him except the camera. He has not yet dismissed the suspicion that it is a firearm.

Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, whose appointment to the Knighthood of

the Order of the Garter in the room of the late Earl of Kimberley has been ap-proved by the King, was born at Simla on Nov. 13, 1871, the son of the eighth Duke and Albertha, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn, and succeeded his father in 1892. He is one of the many titled Englishmen wedded to Americans, having married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt in



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, New Knight of the Garter.

1895. In 1897 and 1898 he was Chancellor of the Primrose League, and since 1899 he has held the position of Paymaster-General. was befitting to a descendant of the victor of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, he served with the Yeomanry Cavalry in South Africa in 1900, and acted as A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Ian Hamilton,











1. THE PAINTER'S PORTRAIT OF HIS LATE SON ANDRE.

2. THE DAY AFTER THE VICTORY AT THE ALHAMBRA. 3. Benjamin-Constant Before his Portraits of his Sons. 4. Paris Inviting the World to a Fete. 5. The Day of the Funeral: A Scene in Morocco.

THE LATE M. BENJAMIN-CONSTANT: PORTRAIT AND NOTABLE WORKS.

M. Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, of whom a biography appears on our "Personal" page, died in Paris on May 26. His pictures of Oriental life and his striking portraits are well known. His magnificent painting of Queen Victoria, exhibited at last year's Academy by the King's command, was painted to the order of "The Illustrated London News." M. Benjamin-Constant is represented at Burlington House this year by a portrait of Mr. Walter Parrott.



1. THE ONLY HOTEL IN VEREENIGING, THE TEMPORARY ABODE OF THE BOER DELEGATES.

2. THE ONLY HOMESTEAD IN VEREENIGING.

3. THE ONLY STREET IN VEREENIGING.

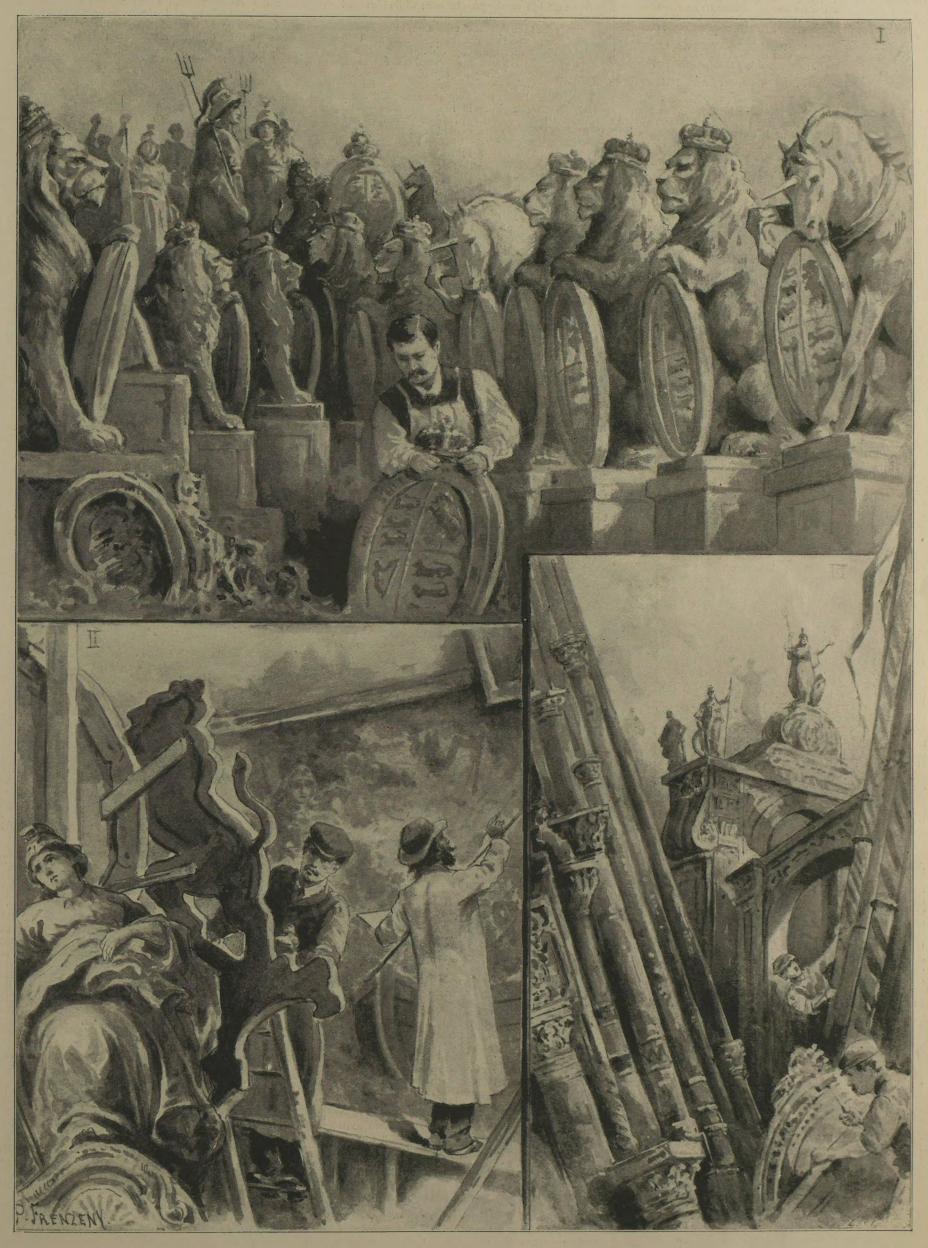
VEREENIGING (IN ENGLISH=UNION): THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE BOER PEACE DELEGATES.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS KINDLY LENT BY THE PROPRIETOR OF "SOUTH AFRICA."

Vereeniging is a straggling South African town which practically owes its existence to colliery enterprise. Its history during the war has been eventful. There, before the Ultimatum, what may be termed the first act of war was committed, when the Boers plundered a mail train of £500,000 in gold. At Vereeniging Lord Roberts made his first bivonac in the Transvaal, and there a body of Baden-Powell's police was captured—it is said by De Wet, who has again renewed acquaintance with the place for the Peace Conference. Its name, Vereeniging—Union, is curiously significant.

THE PREPARING OF CORONATION DECORATIONS.

DRAWN BY P. FRENZENY.



1. FIGURES OF BRITANNIA, LIONS AND UNICORNS, IN PLASTER AND PAPIER-MACHÉ.

3. VENETIAN MASTS, COLUMNS, AND ARCHES.

In the decorations of the City of London, Columns will, on this occasion, take the place of Venetian Masts.

^{2.} In the Painting-Room.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The Kentons. By W. D. Howells. (London: Harper and Brothers. 6s.)
The Way of Escape. By Graham Travers. (Edinburgh: Blackwood. 6s.)
Monsieur Martin. By Wymond Carey. (London: Blackwood. 6s.)
The Print-Collector's Handbook. By Alfred Whitman. (London: G. Bell and Sons. 158.)

and Sons. 158.)

The World's History. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmholt. Vol. IV.: The Mediterranean Nations. (London: Heinemann. 158.)

Buller's Campaign. By E. Blake Knox, R.A.M.C. (London: Brimley Johnson. 108.6d.)

Ellen Terry and Her Sisters. By T. Edgar Pemberton. (London: Pearson. 168.)

Mr. Howells has repeated in "The Kentons" the plan he adopted with so much success in "Their Silver Wedding Journey." He has sent his characters to Europe. It is comforting to know that for an American novelist so patriotic as Mr. Howells, Europe still has its uses. He might have made the Kenton family migrate from Ohio to Nebraska, merely to show that the North American continent, or rather the Great Republic, is sufficient for any American citizen. But Mr. Howells has learned the convenience of the Atlantic Ocean for the purposes of fiction. His travellers take a very slow boat, which is convenience of the Atlantic Ocean for the purposes of fiction. His travellers take a very slow boat, which is fourteen days on the voyage to Rotterdam. A love affair on the sea can make great progress in a fortnight. Moreover, Mr. Howells's Americans in this story are by no means of the go-ahead type. The Kentons are delightful people, We have made their acquaintance with pleasure, and ended it with regret—ended it, that is to say, with the story, for it is a permanent addition to the stock of pleasant memories. There are no remarkable adventures except that in which the young Queen of Holland is made to play an unconscious part. It says something for Mr.

Howells's liberality of mind that he introduces a crowned head into his democratic pages with perfect urbanity, though he does it for a purely humorous purpose. The charm of the book is that, excellent as are the of the book is that, excellent as are the characters of the young people, it is the old folks who are the most interesting. That is a triumph of art that few novelists have achieved. Mr. Howells has drawn Judge Kenton and his wife with a sympathetic humour which makes them so loyable that many readers will find in their simple annals a deeper interest than belongs to far more exalted personages of romance.

"The Way of Escape" is the story of a young woman with a past. It is in the nature of things that so inconvenient a possession should prove to be a persistent source of annoyance, and it dogs our heroine till she takes leave of this mortal coil in a highly dramatic manner. Space and in-clination alike forbid that we should here discuss Dr. Margaret Todd's rather melan-choly philosophy: it is obviously necessary to dispose of the heroine in some fashion; and if Dr. Todd's method is drastic, it has at least the merit of being final; and when the situation is impossible, this is much. For ourselves, we are content to dwell upon the good things with which this story abounds. Character is Dr. Todd's strong point, and she gives us many admirable portraits. Betsy, the Scotch maid-of-all-work, is so like life that one can almost hear her speak, and the children are infinitely child-like. We sympathise with Judith, who strategically forgets her pocket - handkerchief for a whole fortnight in order to provide a way of escape (happy Judith!) from a too solicitous visitor's interest in her soul! and if Dr. Todd's method is drastic, it has

Historical romance has trodden most fields, but the author of "Monsieur Martin" has found a fresh one. He takes us to Sweden, and introduces Charles XII., giving that monarch a more impressive character than was drawn by the most sive character.

that monarch a more impressive character than was drawn by the poet who wrote contemptuously of "Macedonia's Madman and the Swede." Charles was a little mad, but he had method in his madness, and a good deal more provocation at the outset of his career than can be pleaded for most conquerors. M. Martin is an Englishman, tutor to a charming Swedish Countess, whose family is involved in treasons and stratagems. The tutor is an honest, courageous, rather prudish gentleman. His adventures lead him to the Court of Augustus the Strong, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, and he is very properly shocked by what he sees there, for Augustus in his love affairs could outdistance our own Merry Monarch. Mr. Carey does well to make his hero a young man of the highest character; but it must be confessed that M. Martin is sometimes a little tedious with his protesting virtue. must be confessed that M. Martin sometimes a little tedious with his protesting virtue. But his adventures are by no means tedious. of one scrape and into another in every chapter. He unwittingly carries packets full of treason; discovers papers concealed behind a family picture, and burns them to save the honour of the innocent lady who has been his pupil; saves the life of Augustus, who, ungrateful monarch, claps him into a fortress, and keeps him there two years; is judged by Charles XII. as a spy and a traitor, until he proves his integrity and valour on the battle-field. It is not always easy to follow the thread of Mr. Carey's narrative; but it is full of life and colour, and has come always as a character. has some clever touches of character.

Nobody better than Mr. Whitman could produce "The Print-Collector's Handbook"; for his place is at headquarters, and his powers of observation are those which come to him at his post in the Print and Drawing Department in the British Museum. When he gives "Hints to Beginners" he throws his own memory back; when he talks of "Collectors' Methods," his pen can

take a frankly autobiographical turn; and his chapter on "The Print Room" itself is written on the spot. His account of colour-prints, of etching and line and mezzotint engraving, of stipple and aquatint, of woodcuts and lithographs, is that of an expert who nevertheless has a design on the popular ear; while his treatise on "The Money-Value of Prints" will teach some unsuspecting persons that they possess treatings but will moderate ing persons that they possess treasures, but will moderate ing persons that they possess treasures, but will moderate the estimates of more sanguine imaginations. The book has eighty illustrations, among which figures the famous portrait of Bishop Bossuet engraved by Pierre Imbert Drevet after the painting by Hyacinth Rigaud. It is early eighteenth-century work, every line of it; and the pity is that the eloquent Bishop of Meaux did not live to see it. One other thing in life he missed—the Archbishopric of Paris, carrying with it a Cardinal's hat; but with Louis XIV. mere talent could not compensate for the lack of the aristocratic "de" before the name. One gift he had caused him a moment's difficulty: the ring which Henrietta. Duchess of Orleans, daughter of our own Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of our own Charles I., whispered on her deathbed in English—so that he might not understand—should be given him. How would he acknowledge it in the funeral panegyric, the courtiers wondered? The moment came. Among her virtues Bossuet numbered "the art of giving gracefully, which," he said, "she so well practised in life, and which followed her—I know it—into the very arms of death." Those words "Je le sais" flashed out on the audience more brightly than the sparkle of the jewel made conspicuous brightly than the sparkle of the jewel made conspicuous



BISHOP BOSSUET.

From the Line Engraving by Drevet after Rigaud, 1723. Reproduced from "The Print-Collector's Handbook," by permission of Messrs. Bell and Sons.

by a gesture of his hand. Rigaud's portrait is the man. Mr. Whitman, by the way, scatters in an incautious page invitations to the Print Room, where the "student" can examine the faces of Kings from Alfred to Edward VII.; can "make acquaintance with the flower of the aristocracy, with the ladies of rank and fashion," etc. One hopes, for his own sake, that the summons will not prove altogether too seductive to the "student.

The fourth volume of "The World's History" deals at considerable length with the Mediterranean nations. Asia Minor, North Africa, Greece, Italy, and Spain are passed in comprehensive review, while a series of coloured plates and maps adds largely to the interest of the survey. Essentially a work of reference, "The World's History" is written in a manner that frees it from the objection attaching to so many books of the same class-it is never dull. We suffer in England from the penalties attaching to insularity, and are apt to rest contented with the history of our own country seen through the eyes of sympathetic historians. A little Roman, Greek, and French history may be added in the course of school and college life, and at that point the work ends. Wellconsidered attempts to connect the histories of various countries are more common on the Continent than here; if we are not mistaken, the editor of the present series is a German. The large view of life and human relationships is a comparatively modern concession to the educated public; scientific research has made it possible, and the ever-increasing number of reasoning men tends to the ellipsets reasoning the ellipsets reasoning men tends to the ellipsets reasoning tends to the ellipsets reasoning tends reasoning tends to the ellipsets reasoning tends reasoning ten reasoning men tends to the ultimate popularity of the truer view. History is at its best when it treats of the

evolution of race, when it shows the changes experienced, not in an island or on one particular corner of a continent. but throughout the greater districts where life is lived under certain definite conditions that take no heed of under certain definite conditions that take no heed of artificial political boundaries. Dr. Helmholt is of opinion that the Mediterranean basin must be regarded as a geographical whole, and the volume justifies his contention. The history of the nations who look upon some portion of the famous sea is of more than passing importance to the general reader. We know that the future of the Mediterranean people occupies all the responsible statesmen of Europe. Morocco and Tripoli are objects of the solicitous regard of all the Great Powers; the troubles of Greece went near to plunge half Europe into war no more than five years to plunge half. Europe into war no more than five years ago; Turkey's dismemberment may have terrible consequences; grave trouble between Great Britain and France would inevitably re-open the Egyptian question. It is impossible to approach these and other minor problems of the Mediterranean without prejudice if we have not studied the past history of the countries washed by its waters. human development proceeds on lines that may be understood and must not be ignored, and questions relating to the future of the Mediterranean littoral can best be approached by the people who know what has happened in the past.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Blake Knox's book on "Buller's

requires no adventitious aid to make it welcome, for it is one of the best accounts of the Natal Campaign we have had the good fortune to read. As the author remarks, "An army surgeon with a fighting unit has opportunities of observation second to none, should he care to use them." He made admirable use of his exceptional opportunities, and a most interesting book is the result. His account of the hard-fought actions on the Tugela River and during the pursuit of the enemy after the relief of Ladysmith are very good, and the more comprehensible to leave good, and the more comprehensible to lay good, and the more comprehensible to lay readers as the work of a non-combatant who abstains from the use of military technicalities; but the book derives its value from the wealth of anecdote. Mr. Blake Knox has a keen eye for incident, and the very simplicity with which he narrates his experiences brings hame to us with remarkable simplicity with which he narrates his experiences brings home to us with remarkable vividness the actualities of the battlefield and its aftermath. Now we are lying under the shelter of a hill-crest, with "Tommy" playing cards and chaffing while a perfect hail of bullets whistles overhead. On another page we are with the surgeon working all night by the light of a candle stuck in a helmet to avoid drawing the watchful enemy's fire, while the stretcher-bearers bring in a seemingly endless stream of wounded. We see the British soldier in every conceivable light, brave, ribald, reckless, stoical, and always staunch; now breaking shelter under heavy fire to chase a hare, now facing death to help staunch; now breaking shelter under heavy fire to chase a hare, now facing death to help a wounded comrade. Mr. Blake Knox was taken prisoner on the plateau of Spion Kop, and though he was treated with consideration, he has more than one story to tell of Boer brutality to our injured and of the use of expanding bullets. Whatever General Buller's mistakes, there can be no doubt of the enthusiasm and confidence he inspired among his men, and Mr. Blake Knox does well to impress upon his readers the enormous difficulties which the commander in Natal had to face and overcome. The book is a valuable addition to come. The book is a valuable addition to the library of works on the war; its directness and vigour often recall Sir William Russell's famous "Letters" from

In a recent article, prompted by Mr. Frankfort Moore's discovery that a particularly dull story translated into French

ticularly dull story translated into French and re-translated into English had been so impregnated with the Continental verve as to become quite readable, Mr. W. L. Alden wittily suggested that it might be found both profitable and beneficial to pursue the same plan with many other books, and so imbue them with the gaiety or the gravity of other nations as circumstances might require. It would be unfair to say that "Ellen Terry and Her Sisters" is quite dull enough to need such treatment, but if only something of Miss Clara Morris's style could have been infused into it, for instance, it would undeniably have been much benefited. Mr. Pemberton deals thoroughly with Miss Terry—the mention of her talented sisters in the title is almost a superfluity—the player, but very scantily with Miss Terry the woman, and player, but very scantily with Miss Terry the woman, and his book is uncomfortably suggestive of a collection of newspaper cuttings—methodically arranged, it is true, but still cuttings. The greatest English Shaksperean actress of the latter part of the nineteenth century began her stage career, according to her own account, as Mamillius in "The Winter's Tale" on April 28, 1856; according to in "The Winter's Tale" on April 28, 1856; according to Mr. Dutton Cook, the well-known stage historian, as the little Duke of York in "Richard III." From that time she went steadily forward, playing, when a child, Puck, Golden Star in "The White Cat" pantomime, Karl in "Faust and Marguerite," Prince Arthur, Fleance, Cupid, a page-boy in Edmund Yates's farce, "If the Cap Fits," and other parts, and later, such varying roles as Nerissa, Hero, Titania, Georgina in the famous Dundreary play, "Our American Cousin," Julia in "The Rivals," and Katherine, when she first acted with Henry Irving. Of her subsequent triumphant career there is little need to speak; it is well known to every student of the stage. Ophelia, Portia, Beatrice, Wills's Olivia, and Goethe's Margaret she has made peculiarly her own. the stage. Ophelia, Portia, Beatrice, Wills & Onvia, and Goethe's Margaret she has made peculiarly her own. With such a record before him, it is astonishing that so practised a biographer as Mr. Pemberton could produce so colourless a book.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY PREPARED FOR THE CORONATION: THE SOVEREIGN'S ENTRANCE. DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



THE TEMPORARY ANNEXE AT THE GREAT WEST DOOR, WHERE THE KING AND QUEEN WILL ALIGHT.

The annexe, the style of which is in keeping with the architecture of the Abbey, contains reception and retiring rooms for their Majesties. Our Sketch was made from the Royal Aquarium by the kindness of the Directors.



A SECTION OF MURREE MOUNTAIN BATTERY FORDING THE MULLA RIVER.



NODIZ FORT, SHOWING THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE BRITISH GUNS.

A BALUCHI SIRDAR OF KHOZDAR.



A PIONEER MULE OF THE MURREE MOUNTAIN BATTERY.

THE MEKRAN

EXPEDITION

I N PERSO-BALUCHISTAN. PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.

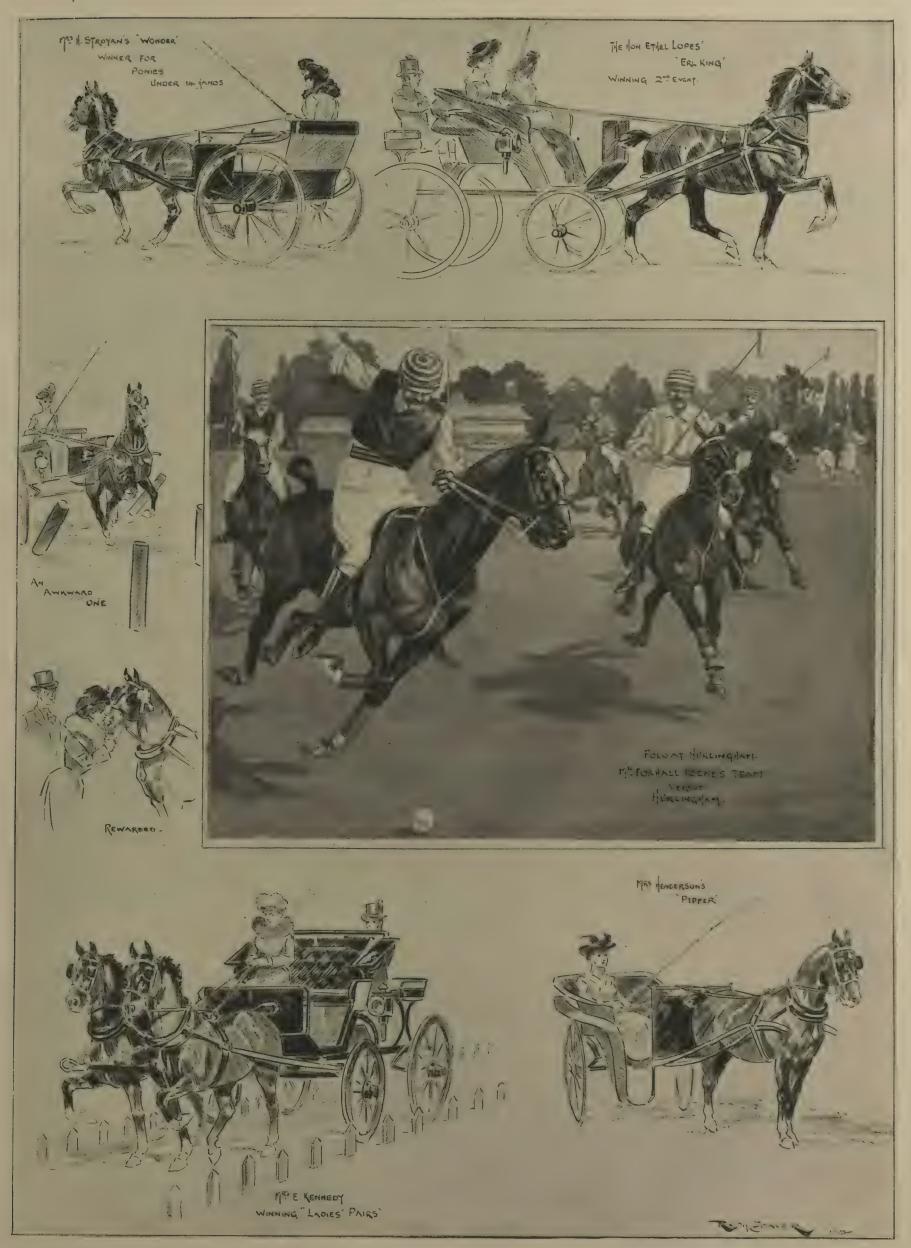
The expedition, as we have already noted, came to a successful end on December 20, 1901, when the Nodiz fort was carried by the British, after repulsing a fierce rush of Ghazis.

THE OPENING UP OF NIGERIA: THE BRITISH AUTHORITY INSTALLING A NEW EMIR OF ADAMAWA. Drawn by H. C. Seppings Wright from a Photograph by an Officer.

After the capture of Yola last September, Colonel Morland, commanding the British Punitive Expedition, deposed the Emir and set up a brother of the vanquished ruler in his stead.

THE SEASON AT HURLINGHAM AND RANELAGH.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER.



MR. FOXHALL KEENE'S AMERICAN POLO TEAM v. HURLINGHAM, AT HURLINGHAM; AND THE LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION AT RANELAGH, ON MAY 24.

The match between Mr. Foxhall Keene's Team of Polo Players and a Hurlingham Team resulted in an easy win for the Americans by six goals to two. For some few minutes at the opening of the game the home team pressed their opponents hard, and scored twice; but after the remount the position was reversed. Mr. Covedin, who was Number One for the visitors, had to retire during the game, a ball having struck him in the mouth. On the same afternoon the Ladies' Driving Competition drew a large number of fashionable people to Ranelagh.

The judges for the various events were Sir George II ombwell and Sir Charles Pigott.



THE NEW PARK FOR REIGATE: A HILLSIDE.



THE NEW PARK FOR REIGATE: THE VIEW FROM THE PILGRIM'S WAY.



THE PLEURODELE NEWT, LATELY ADDED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.



A HITTITE INSCRIPTION HITHERTO UNKNOWN TO EUROPEAN SCHOLARS.



SPAWN OF THE PLEURODELE NEWT.



MASKS, CHIEFLY SYMBOLICAL OF THE CULT OF BACCHUS, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN THE QUIRINAL, ROME.



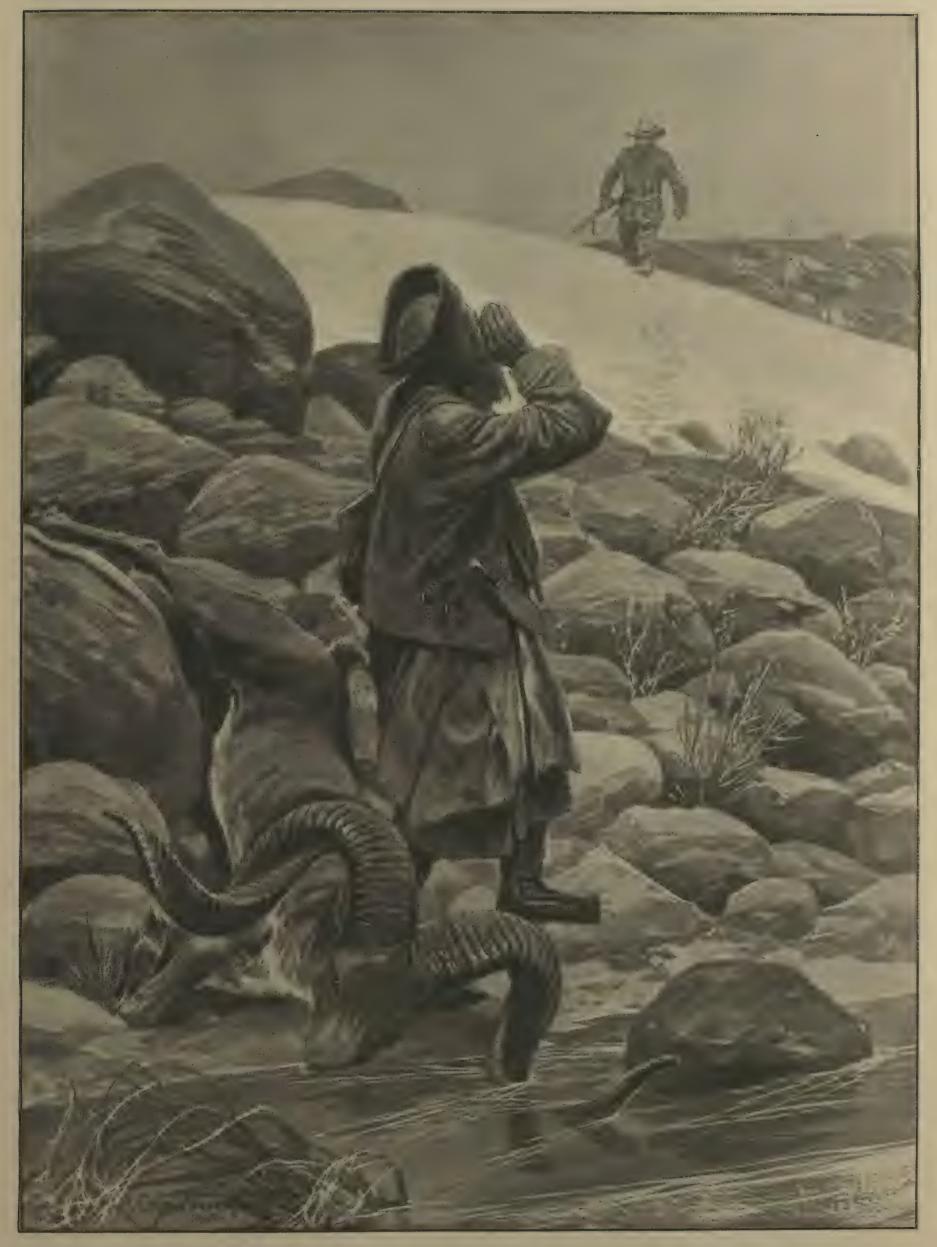
A BRONZE LATELY DISCOVERED AT POMPEII.



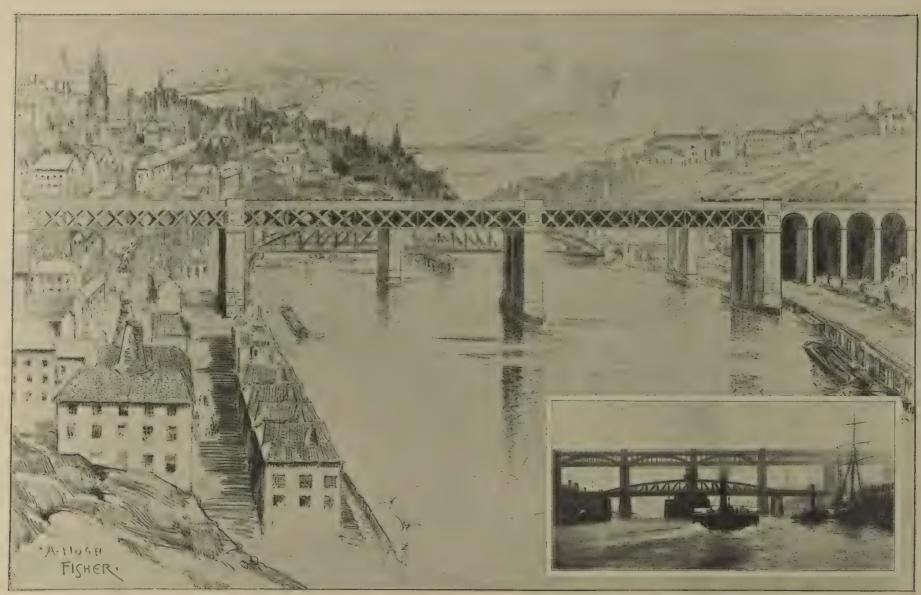
A FINE MARBLE BAS-RELIEF LATELY DISCOVERED AT POMPEH, REPRESENTING PROBABLY A SACRIFICE TO VENUS.

SPORT IN THE ASIAN HIGHLANDS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



OVIS POLI SHOOTING IN CHINESE TURKESTAN: "DEAD!"



THE EXISTING BRIDGE.

THE NEW HIGH-LEVEL BRIDGE AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (THE LARGEST SINCE THE FORTH BRIDGE), AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED. DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER FROM PLANS SUPPLIED BY THE CLEVELAND BRIDGE AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The railway-bridge which spans the Tyne between Newcastle and Gateshead having become inadequate to carry the increasing traffic, and it being deemed impolitic to widen it, the authorities have decided to erect an entirely new structure, at an estimated cost of £470,000. It will be of steel, in the latticed girder-type, and will have four sets of lines. The approach will be by 40-feet ashlar stone arches, and the bridge will cross the river in two spans of 300 feet each, resting upon a central pier of granite. The total length will be about 3000 feet.



THROWING THE DART: A TRIENNIAL CIVIC CEREMONY AT CORK.

DRAWN BY MELTON PRIOR FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY D. MCDONNELL, CORK.

An ancient Royal Charter conferred on the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Cork certain jurisdiction "over the Harbour, as well as the rivers, creeks, and bays within the same," and this jurisdiction is maintained by marking its boundary every three years, by casting into the sea, at a point about three miles outside the harbour, a dart, or javelin, to mark the seaward bounds of these rights. On such occasions the Mayor proceeds in state to the point in question, accompanied by the members of the Corporation and a number of the leading citizens, and performs the ancient ceremony. The present Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald, performed the ceremony in the presence of a large company on Tuesday, May 20.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



PRACTICE WITH THE LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS BY BLUEJACKETS: THE USE OF THE BREECHES BUOY.

The breeches buoy, which takes the place of the cradle when it is necessary to rescue a person very much exhausted, is an arrangement of an ordinary life-buoy with a tarpaulin support for the legs. It runs along the life-line in exactly the same manner as the cradle.

THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL, MAY 22.



THE HISTORICAL RIDE OF HUSSARS BEFORE HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.



Copyright, Hanfstaengl, Munich.

IN THE DAYS OF GOLDEN YOUTH.

FROM THE PAINTING BY W. MENZLER,



By C. MANNERS-SMITH, B.A. (Cantab.)



HERE is a legend of the fifth century that Patrick, afterwards century that Patrick, afterwards patron saint of Ireland, returning from one of his several wanderings, set sail from the lonely banks of the Mersey upon what was destined to be a momentous voyage. Truth and tradition allied have cast upon the life of that sacred personage many poetic hues. One fanciful writer tells us that the launching of the voyager's bark startled from its wind-swept haunt in the river

voyager's bark startled from its wind - swept haunt in the river pools that mysterious bird, the "liver" or "lever," from which Liverpool derives its name and crest, to the utterance of notes full of presage and weird promise of the miraculous happenings in store for the prospective saint on his arrival in the sister isle.

The Saint dwells for ever in the memory of the devout: the "lever" is, perchance, unrecognisable to-day, save and except in the conception of what has been described as "the composite science of heraldic ornithology."

aldic ornithology."

To open a discourse upon ancient miracles would be out of place, and perhaps unbecoming. It were interesting however, to mentally speculate how far some of the human achievements of later

achievements of later
times fall short of
being as wonderful
as the miraculous
doings of the past.
When the inspired peasant and
his disciples took
ship from Mersey's
shore, it is improbable that he divined
the wonderful the wonderful changes to be wrought by time to the small and ob-scure Lancashire hamlet, or that he comprehended the fact that one day there should arise, almost within earshot of the southern of his embarkation, an opulent and flourishing city, one of the chief ports of the world.

The growth of Liverpool may be said to have been essentially a circumstance of the modern age. There is in

stance of the modern age. There is in existence a curious time stained print of the town as it appeared about the year 1650, and from that print we may learn that Liverpool was then a place of small importance, consisting of a church, a castellated building, and a knot or so of dwellings, the whole apparently covering but a few acres of land impinging on the river's bank.

To-day, near West Derby, one of the many large busy and populous sections of the city, there is a single group of handsome factories owned by one manufacturing firm, and occupying an area apparently in excess of that covered by the town and port of Liverpool as depicted in the old print.

Much groundless alarm and absurd misapprehension are abroad concerning the inroad of foreign capital into our country. What has been picturesquely termed "American Invasion" takes two forms, and the British public will profit by drawing, at an early date, a strong line of demarcation between them. One form appears to be directed at British industrial concerns, with the avowed design of absorbing them. The other is an invasion to be welcomed by everyone, other than the person of narrow judgment. This is the investment of American capital in British industries, with the intention of fostering and encouraging them on broader principles. Some years ago, when English capital was invested in American industrial enterprises, the American

was shrewd enough to look upon the invasion with feelings of the

was shrewd enough to look apon the invasion meant eenings of the warmest friendship, since such invasion meant employment for American workmen and increase of American trade.

There is, alas! in this country a certain school of malcontent for whom there is a morose comfort in the vague prophecy that our national welfare is doomed, and that Britain is headlong down the line to disaster.

the line to disaster.

The cherished occupation of that school for a lengthy period seems to have been bewailing, at every turn, supposed British indifference or British nonchalance on the subject of trade interests. There is before the author, at the present time, a set of yellow letters, dating about a hundred years ago, and written by a young business man who contemplated leaving his native town to take up commercial employment in London. The letters are full of gloom on the subject of his prospects in the Metropolis, and mental depression sounds through every line of the correspondence. Wiseacres of even that day had advised the young man that the country was rapidly going to the bad, and that any endeavour of his must be destined to failure. The name of the young man became that of a merchant prince, The name of the young man became that of a merchant prince,

Guinea Gold," the name of the firm's well-known brand of cigarettes; and the inception, steady expansion, and present mighty operations of the house, together form a vivid and encouraging object lesson on the significance of British perseverance and enterprise.

"Ogden's" had its origin about the year 1860 in the effort of

"Ogden's" had its origin about the year 1860 in the effort of Mr. Thomas Ogden, who started in Liverpool as a retail tobacconist. It is not to exaggerate the case, but to state actual fact, to say that the growth of the business has been marked by a steady and even progress from small things to great, the watchword "Excellence" having been in adoption since the time when the founder engaged himself on his initial enterprise.

In those days a cigarette was a thing rarely seen in England, except in the mouth of a foreigner. It was in general a very crude, clumsy affair, made by hand, of inferior tobacco, and it seems to have been calculated to cause more embarrassment than gratification to the smoker. There have always been certain disadvantages connected with the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco by hand. There could be no uniformity, and the processes have not always been conducted under

connection with the subject is a large matter, and various countries of the world lay claim to the credit of the thousand and one improvements put forth from time to time.
It is refreshing to

learn, however, that the bulk of the machinery and other equipment in use for making cigarettes and tobacco in the Boundary Lane fac-tory is of British material and manu-

These huge Ogden factories and offices have long occupied an area of over five acres, the floor-space of the new buildings

having been in advance of 220,000 square feet. Lately, however, the increase of the firm's busiof the firm's business has necessitated the building of a large second factory, in which is housed machinery for the manufacture of special classes of goods. An idea of the magnitude of the business may be business may be formed when it is known that its con-duct entails the employment of over vooo workpeople,

every individual being of British birth or parentage. Messrs. Ogden maintain an immense stock of tobacco, both in the factory and in bonded warehouses. It is stated that the Liverpool bonded warehouses are the largest in the world, and that the value of the stock, not exclusive of duty, has at times reached enormous figures, frequently exceeding £3,000,000.

An impressive sight is the arrival from the bonded warehouses of the huge hogsheads, bales, and other packages of leaf tobacco to undergo treatment. The leaf used for the most part in the manufacture of Ogden's many specialities is grown in Virginia. North and South Carolina, and Kentucky, the most fertile States of the American tobacco belt. It is grown under special conditions, the foremost design being that the British palate is to be appealed to and gratified. None but the purest and highest grades of tobacco are used. Indeed, one were not wide of the mark in saying that each leaf of the raw material passes under an eye of scrutiny, jealous that nothing deleterious or unsuitable shall be allowed to enter into the composition of the goods. Perfect cleanliness is the order of the day everywhere, and an inspection of the factory demonstrates how great and how acute



-Sorting and Blending Leaf. 2 & 3.—Some of 200 Tobacco-Presses.

4 & 6.-Cutting-Machines 5.-One of a Multitude of British Machines.

and to-day it is as familiar to, and perhaps as much honoured by, the world as that of any Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, or Coburg. The fortune amassed as the results of his endeavour amounts to

The fortune amassed as the results of his endeavour amounts to millions, incapable of being told upon the fingers of each hand. Since the days when the young man launched on what was thought to be a rash enterprise, our country has, amidst stress and adversity, in the face of dolesome prophecy, progressed along the course to prosperity until to-day, when the hall-marks of British wealth and influence are exhibited the world over as clearly and as numerously as ever the letters S.P.O.R. were in the days of the Roman Empire.

Were facts required to adjust the unreal fancies of the mentioned school of pessimist, such facts may be found during a glance at the working of this progressive factory, devoted to the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes, and built by British hands, of British material, and controlled by thousands of Britons,

upon strictly British lines.

The factory under examination is the colossal one owned and controlled by Ogden's Limited, and located in Boundary Lane, in the mentioned section of the City of Liverpool.

There is an essentially British ring about the title "Ogden's



is the watchfulness exercised, to the end that the highest standard of purity shall be maintained. The processes of preliminary treatment are interesting and picturesque, being those of sorting and blending the leaf. These are conducted by a staff of cheery men and buxom busy Liverpool lasses, in a special department, arranged and equipped with every up-to-date contrivance to facilitate the work.

The lighting arrangements of this department are upon the weaving-shed principle—from the roof, and so adjusted as to ensure a clear north light with absence of glare. The process of leaf-sorting depends substantially upon the accurate selection by colour, and proper light is therefore necessary to the success of the

During a visit to the departments wherein the initial work on the tobacco takes place, one begins to be impressed with the vastness of everything, and the speed with which huge bulks of goods are handled. There is a certain look of intelligent, cheerful interest on the laces of the employees which betokens that the importance of the operations is thoroughly realised.

After sorting and blending, the leaf tobacco is subjected to the

highly inducive of the feeling that a frozen finger is being traced along the course of the spine. They cause a thrill to the beholder, both by reason of their deafening uproar, and by the savage snaps they make at the thick hard tobacco cake as it is pushed into their shining jaws. And yet, forbidding as these machines are in appearance, they become, in a sense, under the hand of the skilled operator, as tractable as a little child. The keen knives are capable of adjustment to cut tobacco of varying thicknesses, from the coarse grades sold for pipe smoking, to the delicate gossamer threads used for making the "Dainty Tubes of Tobacco." An imaginative visitor recently paid a visit to the factory, and, on being informed that these cutting-machines were of British make, wittily remarked: "And truthfully representative of the character of John Bull. Capable of dealing with terrible reality when heavy work is to be done, yet manageable as an infant when circumstance justifies a change of front."

The person whose good fortune it is to be shown through the great group of factories encounters at every turn something calculated to bewilder. He will be conducted through an endless succession of experiences; through spacious rooms glowing with

succession of experiences; through spacious rooms glowing with

making woollen thread, hundreds of deft fingers are at work on making woollen thread, hundreds of delt fingers are at work on the construction of apparently endless ropes of leaf tobacco, which wind themselves, not upon an ornamental wooden spinning-wheel, turned by a click-clack foot-treadle, but upon steel wind-lasses, propelled by electricity, the docile power which works the whole of the machinery and most of the appliances of the factory.

The plant output for twist tobacco spun in the factories is about 5,000,000 lb. per annum. These figures mean that every year there is manufactured by Messrs. Ogden a length of twist which would more than twice cover the earth's diameter, or almost equal the distance from Liverpool to New York multiplied

almost equal the distance from Liverpool to New York multiplied

Necessarily, the work of maturing cut tobacco is one of the most important items in connection with the business. What cookery is to most of the necessities of life, maturing is to many of the luxuries. Captious individuals have, from time to time, asked the question why Nature, when she parcelled the earth out into countries, zones, geographical sections, and what not, did not make the good things produced in each particular region in a state completely ready for man's delectation. Now, it was part



11.—Stripping and Selecting Leaf. 7 & 8.—SPINNING TWIST.

13.-A DIM VANISHING POINT.

action of moisture, partly to facilitate, in some way, the subsequent adjustment of flavour, and to render the leaf amenable to the several processes through which it shall subsequently pass. A glimpse at the great rooms in which the leaf is pressed into cakes or slabs prior to cutting is an impressive item bearing on the essentially British character of Messrs. Ogden's business. Here, arranged side by side down long avenues, are no less than 200 hydraulic presses, all made in our own country. If a myriad other evidences did not exist to make manifest the enormous canacity of Ogden's equipment, the proof is to be gathered during canacity of Ogden's equipment, the proof is capacity of Ogden's equipment, the proof is to be gathered during an inspection of the rooms containing the presses. Each of these presses is capable of exerting a power of 130 tons; the total power of all the presses being, therefore, 26,000 tons. The person who would wish to exercise himself by making startling comparisons would doubtless be appalled when he knew what the cumulative power of these presses could be made to accomplish, if devoted to other and less meritorious purposes than they now execute. capacity of Ogden's equipment, the proof is to be gathered during now execute.

The next process shown is that of cutting tobacco into the various forms in which it is to be offered to the public. The cutting-machines present to the first observer an appearance

10.—BLENDING CUT TOBACCO.

colour and teeming with action; along corridors fading away into a dim vanishing point, and down apparently endless avenues. Indeed, were he to be suddenly confronted by the "Eighth Wonder of the World," whatever shape the modern analogue of the Colossus of Rhodes may take, he need not be surprised. An incident to suddenly draw and chain his attention is that of one of the almost countless groups of cleanly, tidy girls bent upon the manufacture of what is technically called "Twist Tobacco." A number of these girls, scated in cubicles, are employed upon stripping and selecting the leaf, while the rest work at machines which produce the twist by a process similar to

employed upon stripping and selecting the leaf, while the rest work at machines which produce the twist by a process similar to that of spinning, as the word is popularly accepted.

Our great-grandmothers regarded spinning as one of the finer accomplishments of the well-bred Englishwoman. They went further, and exalted proficiency in the art as akin to a virtue. But, bless their dear simple hearts, they had a horror of tobacco, and it is feared they would have been greatly scandalised at the spectacle of hundreds of English girls merrily at work on what may be called, perhaps not fancifully, the manufacture of warp and woof of the herb.

In place of plucking material from a suffed distaff and

In place of plucking material from a tufted distaff, and

12. CIGARLITE-MAKING. 14 .- A MAKING-MACHINE.

of Nature's plan to give man the chance of taxing his skill and ingenuity in extracting from Nature, by a thousand and one artifices, all the good things and rejecting all the bad. The maturing of cut tobacco seems to consist materially in exposing the fibres to the atmosphere under peculiar conditions. In the Ogden factory the tobacco is matured on canvas shelves to facilitate the escape of moisture, heat, vapour, and other undesirable elements, and the process is conducted by persons of long and thereugh training, under the superintendance of a trurb long and thorough training, under the superintendence of a sturdy old Briton, who has all the appearance of "knowing well his

By way of elevators, staircases, galleries, etc., the visitor reaches what is perhaps the prettiest, and otherwise the most impressive, sight to be seen under the roof of this miniature

The cigarette-making department is a splendid, well-lighted, properly heated and ventilated room, and the machines are so wonderful in their construction and the work they accomplish as to make instant and emphatic rebuttal to any suggestion that British mechanical ingenuity is other than on the advance. This room is over one-third of a mile in length, and the output



represents 40,000,000 cigarettes per week. These figures, used for the purpose of comparison, reveal the facts that the annual output of cigarettes would more than encircle the earth. Moreover, the speed at which the goods are produced is in excess of the swiftest express train in the world. The machines themselves are lewildering composites of springs, wheels, cranks, and levers, but the process of cigarette-making is not so complex as to render it without intense interest to the casual observer. A tube of the finest rice-paper procurable seems to charge itself mysteriously with tobacco to the requisite degree of repletion, and, while moving in snake-like fashion along a metal channel, there falls upon it, with the rapidity of lightning, a knife-like arrangement, which chops off lengths of the filled tube, and, with each chop, a cigarette is born to the world. The process attracts and confuses the eye of the onlooker, and, after he has passed away to the delectation of other things, the memory of the process appears for some time to softly haunt the mind.

The life and movement of the departments in which there takes place the work of packing both cigarettes and tobacco have been likened to the happenings in a colossal hive: human beings for

The larger of these conveyors, a canvas band, is

Soo ft. in length.

Mention has been made of the fact that the power by means Mention has been made of the fact that the power by means of which almost everything in the works is driven is electricity. The immense, perfect, and costly apparatus for generating and transmitting such power to every quarter of this "Tobacco City" is housed in a special group of buildings. Electricity drives the whole of the manufacturing plant, the hoists, elevators, conveyors, etc., and is the power employed in connection with lighting, heating, ventilating, and hydraulic pressure. The lighting alone requires a service capable of illuminating nearly 3000 electric lamps. It is interesting to know that the magnitude of Ogden's electrical generating plant exceeds that of many of the larger townships outlying the city of Liverpool.

The masterly manner in which power and light are placed under regulation and control is shown by inspection of a delicate but perfect instrument erected in the dynamo-house. This is an electrical indicator, which shows, upon a number of dials, the amount of light and power in course of supply at any moment to each and every section of the enormous chain of factories. The

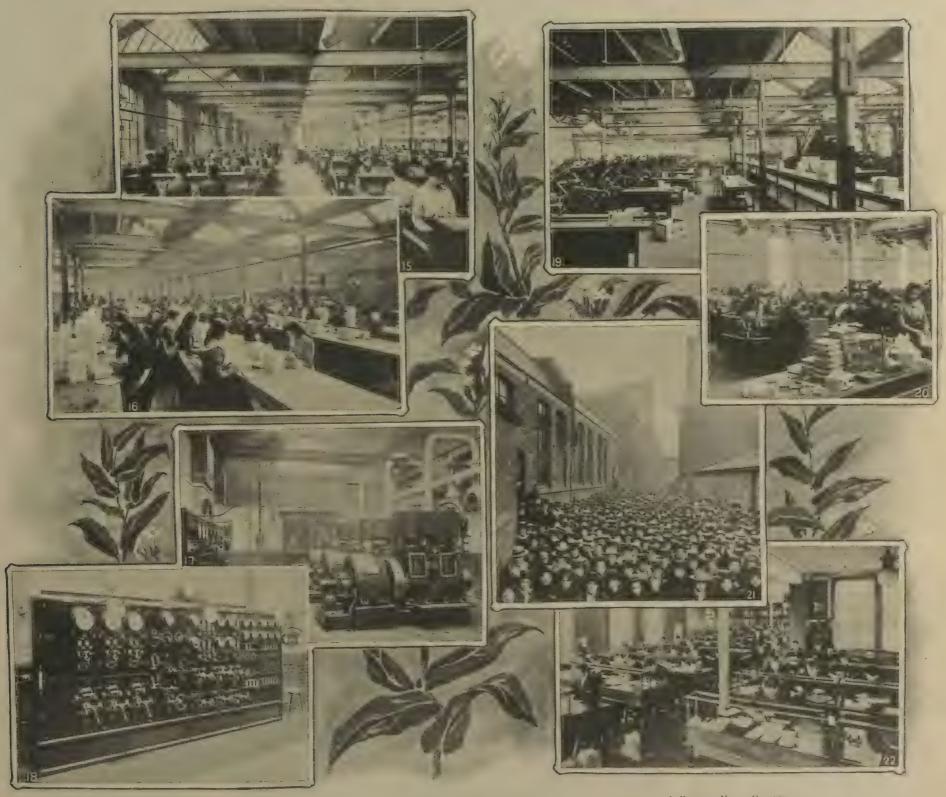
automatic plated doors, of which there are 200, and, at proper stations, occur tanks containing fire-buckets ingeniously disposed in such a manner as to ensure an incessant supply of water.

Adjoining the main factory there are complete carpenters' shops, maintaining a number of skilled artificers. Here are made the thousands of cases employed for packing goods in bulk. There are several ingenious pieces of machinery to be seen, amongst which stand conspicuous machines for nailing timber. In these shops and the storehouses connected therewith there is warehoused a stock of timber reaching on an average about 3,000,000 square feet.

3,coo,ooo square feet.

One special department is set apart for the work of grinding the cutting blades of the various machines. This grindery is appointed with a number of huge electrically propelled grindstones, and the space allotted for the work of this single department is larger than the entire capacity of scores of tobacco and cigarette factories located throughout the kingdom.

The control of the multitude of workers in every department must have about it something of the perfect discipline employed in governing a regiment or managing a ship. Yet each individual



15 & 16. PACKING-ROOMS 19. BRITISH PACKING-MACHINES.

20. PACKING-MACHINE AT WORK

bees, but an entire absence of anything resembling the drone. The pleasant but important duty of each one of the many hundreds of operators appears to be defined to a nicety, and every individual sets about his or her allotted portion of the work rather as if by instinct than otherwise.

instinct than otherwise.

The machines seem to do everything in keeping with their mission except to think. There is a strange human look about what resemble metal fingers in the act of grappling with paper, cardboard, silver-foil, etc., wrapping the same round goods, finally, in a life-like manner, pushing in the ends of packages, as if the machines were wholly and intelligently cognisant of their own actions. The factory keeps the full equipment of these machines in constant employment, and the perfect class of work they accomplish is ascertainable by examination of any of the packages of Ogden's specialities.

Ogden's specialities.

The output of the tobacco packeting machines reaches the enormous figures of 575,000 packets per diem, and if these packets were placed on end, the daily output would be represented by a contribution of the daily output which is the daily output which is the daily output when the presented by the daily output when the daily out column eight miles high. Ingenious labour-saving contrivances, which instantly command the attention of the visitor, are conveyors or travelling platforms, upon which are placed piles of packeted goods to be transmitted to the examining and forwarding clectrical plant in use throughout is British; indeed, the electrical engineers who have accomplished this instalment in all its varied shapes and ramifications were instructed by Messrs. Ogden, at the outset, to tax the capabilities of the British makers of electrical plant and material to the utmost.

The air which presses to all morts of the promises either for

The air which passes to all parts of the premises, either for the purpose of ordinary ventilation or as a requisite to the success of the various processes of manufacture, is purified and otherwise of the various processes of manufacture, is purified and otherwise rendered suitable by means of curious contrivances in the shape of huge fans and filters, housed in South Avenue, one of the main thoroughfares traversing the works. These fans are capable of dealing every hour with four and a half million cubic feet of air. There are in adoption at every turn methods of ascertaining whether or no proper ventilation or proper air-supply is progressing. At regular intervals along the walls of each room are placed capacious metal shafts, adjusted with an arrangement of ribbon streamers, showing the maintenance or its converse of properly directed air-currents. There is an adequate and ingenious protection from fire exercised all over the great building. A perfect system of sprinkling is applied throughout the group of buildings, the number of jets capable of being opened automatically amounting to nearly 4000. The rooms are provided with cally amounting to nearly 4000. The rooms are provided with

18. ELECTRIC NERVE CENTRI 21. DINNER TIME AT OGDEN'S.

employee seems to have a freedom unusual in a great manufacturing concern, where the observance of strict rule is a sine quanum to the rapid and facile conduct of the business.

An aspersion has been frequently cast by those whose occupation it is to manage large foreign and American factories to the effect that there is much looseness of system or lack of discipline in connection with the control of similar establishments in our own country. Whatever reason there may be fer the aspersion generally, certainly there is none to support it in the case of the Ogden factory. The busy staff of clerks and other assistants, whose duties are with book-keeping, accountancy, etc., are as Ogden factory. The busy staff of clerks and other assistants, whose duties are with book-keeping, accountancy, etc., are as assiduous and as enthusiastic as if the interest of the great firm was peculiarly their own. The dinner-hour at Ogden's is an hour wherein to witness a demonstration of the ease and precision with wherein to witness a demonstration of the ease and precision with which the immense multitude of operators fall into order at the authoritative signal. It has been asserted that in the matter of business dealings of great magnitude, Britain has much to learn from America. There may be truth in the suggestion, but one leaves the door of one of the greatest tobacco factories in the world with the full and ineradicable conviction that Britain has the force of the assertion to the contrary, a vast and yet, in the face of the assertion to the contrary, a vast and important wealth of subjects she can teach.



LADIES' PAGES.

Our Court's rules are not like unto those of the Modes and Persians, which alter not; on the contrary, if good cause is shown there is full readiness to change announced decisions. The alteration in the design for the peeresses' robes at the Coronation was one instance, followed now by the return to the Victorian train for Court gowns. The Queen no doubt thought that the majority of those attending her Court would be glad to be spared the necessity for investing in a four-yardslong train of some costly fabric that was of little use afterwards. But the representations of those concerned in the trades that would be affected of the loss that they would sustain from this great alteration so suddenly made, were so urgent that their Majesties have been moved by them, and the long train is still to be an appendage to the most gorgeous of women's costumes—Court dress. This dress always, and very naturally, even properly, reaches the high-water mark of costliness and splendour. Our own trains, with their regulation four yards length, are short beside those of some foreign Courts; in Austria, for instance, the length of the train is regulated by the rank, and the Archduchesses wear trains nine yards in length. Of course they must be carried.

An innovation that could cause no objections, and that would be gladly received, would be to permit gloves harmonising with the costume in colour. Queen Victoria was very conservative on such points, and no matter what was the colour of the dress, every lady was obliged to add to it dead-white feathers and gloves. The uniform effect of the white plumes is good, but for the white gloves there can be no valid reason urged, and they often clash with and injure the general effect. One alteration in our costume has been apparently spontaneously produced by the changes in the general arrangements—that is, the comparative disuse of bouquets. These were never carried by order. Ladies have been turned back from Drawing-Rooms for not having their feathers properly mounted above the coiffure, so as to be visible as the lady approached the Queen, and for other trifling digressions in fashion; such as donning a train made of a fine supple cloth instead of silk or velvet or lace; but never for not carrying a bouquet. Still, it has been the custom to take great clusters of sweetit has been the custom to take great clusters of sweetscented blossoms to Court for many years past. Now the mere fact that refreshments are supplied at a buffet, and that it is difficult to manage the bouquets under and that it is difficult to manage the bouquets under those circumstances, appears to be putting them out of fashion. At the last Court most ladies wore trains, but comparatively few carried flowers. Another feature was the prevalence of white among the dresses; it was worn by old and young alike, usually embroidered with either gold or silver. Jewellery was more lavishly worn than ever. Her Majesty sets the fashion in wearing a great quantity of precious stones when in full Court dress. Rows upon rows of pearls and diamonds adorned her



WHITE LINEN GOWN TRIMMED WITH LACE.

neck and covered her corsage, on which the blue ribbon of the Garter was almost concealed by the glittering stars and medallions of her Orders. As her Majesty's white satin gown was covered with white net, profusely sprinkled with silver embroidery and diamonds, and she wore her diamond crown, the beauty of her appearance may be imagined. One of the gowns worn was of mossmay be imagined. One of the gowns worn was of moss-green satin, and had the train caught on to each shoulder with a superb and large diamond and cabochon emerald ornament. This rather barbaric cutting of big stones is much in favour. Another train was of gold satin veiled with chiffon, on which rested a priceless point d'Alençon lace shawl, yellow with age; there was an outstanding Medici collar of lace embroidered in the new fashion with Medici collar of face embroidered in the new fashion with real diamonds, and a petticoat of cloth-of-gold trimmed with similar jewel-embroidered lace as a flounce. Pearls, though no "syndicate" has arranged to limit the output of the seas, grow ever scarcer and more costly; but at the same time their vogue increases. Pearls are more costly than are diamonds, and are valued accordingly. Almost every lady in full dress wears pearls—a single-row necklet at least. row necklet at least.

An equally lavish use of gems is seen at the Opera, which is more than ever a fashionable rendezvous this season. What women in society would do without the Parisian Diamond Company it is hard to tell; but the beautiful imitation stones, and especially the pearls, that this company supplies, are not to be detected, and allow ladies of station and not vast wealth to make a suitable appearance. To wear imitation stones that proclaim their artificial origin is, of course, impossible, but the Parisian Diamond Company's lovely ornaments, set as well as the real stones are, and in a variety of the most as well as the real stones are, and in a variety of the most beautiful, artistic, and up-to-date designs, in fine gold and silver settings, are impossible of detection. The company have had to announce that they cannot accept any more orders for copies of real tiaras till after the Coronation, but of course they have a stock of lovely tiaras on show, as well as less imposing combs and aigrettes. In fact, there is no sort of modern adornment that this firm does not make the and all in the finest that this firm does not make up, and all in the finest style. Their show - rooms are 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, and 37, 38, and 43, Burlington Arcade, and those who want to do honour to the Coronation should hie to one of these addresses without undue delay.

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, the most artistic member of the royal family, made an innovation on one occasion at Court by carrying a bouquet on the dais, but it was not followed up. Her Royal Highness comes less before the public than any other lady of her family, in social or Court functions, but her artistic skill is well known, and this means that much of her time must be given up to her studio. Other ladies of equal rank have devoted enough attention to art to be distinguished amateurs; but Princess Louise can stand professional criticism. Countess Gleichen, a cousin of the royal

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house, is, of course, also on a professional level of excellence. Another artistic royalty is Princess Waldemar of Denmark, a member of the really brilliant Orleans royal family of France. This Princess has exhibited in a "one-woman show" in Copenhagen no fewer than 230 of her own drawings, chiefly in water-colours, which were sold

One thing will have been left as a solid benefit to the country from the sad war that we have passed through. In any future recurrence of war there will be a wellorganised women's nursing department ready to take its share in the work by restoring the wounded and caring for the sick. Though Miss Nightingale's success in the Crimea should have proved to the War Office for all time that trained women nurses were indispensable in war, and, moreover, that all and not only the detailed work of such a department should be managed by a woman, that lesson was not learned. Shortly before the present war broke out, Princess Christian, as President of the Royal British Nurses' Association, had organised an "Army Nursing Reserve," consisting of a hundred an "Army Nursing Reserve," consisting of a hundred nurses engaged in private or hospital nursing who could in case of war be called upon for military service. It was originally intended that the Nursing Reserve sisters should be appointed to the home military hospitals, while the sisters and nurses in those institutions were drafted off to the base hospitals in connection with the war. However, that was modified, and the Reserve nurses became liable to be sent abroad too. Now, this was valuable, but it was trifling beside the need that a great war revealed. The nurses were intended to be, as it war revealed. The nurses were intended to be, as it were, only the non-commissioned officers of the nursing army; the Army medical men were the commissioned officers, and the rank and file were just the poor orderlies, well meaning very often, but nearly ignorant of the nursing work that they were to be called upon to do. Thus it came about that our wounded and sick were pursed too often most inefficiently; not but the nurses but nursed too often most inefficiently; not by the nurses, but because there were not any nurses. Three months after hostilities had commenced there were 3700 sick and wounded, and only 55 women nurses had been sent out by the War Office. Six months after the beginning of the war there 12,000 sick and wounded, and but 482 nurses! This was not because women nurses were not prepared to go, but because the War Office had not grasped the necessity for their services.

Very different is the view of the soldier in the field and in the hospital. Speaking last week at the New Vagabonds' Club dinner, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, who had charge of the commissariat in Ladysmith, eulogised strongly the devotion and skill of the women nurses; and strongly the devotion and skill of the women nurses; and Lord Roberts has reported formally to the same effect, stating that "it is difficult to give expression to the deep feeling of gratitude with which the nursing sisterhood has inspired all ranks serving in South Africa. The devotion, skill, courage, and endurance displayed by the nursing service have excited my admiration, and fully justified the opinion I have



WHITE LINEN GOWN STRAPPED AND EMBROIDERED.

held for years as to the necessity of an ample nursing service for our Army." This strong testimony is now to be made practically effective, and with great good sense it has been recognised that not only should women nurses be in organised readiness for active service, but that a woman ought to be at the head of the organisation. The Head Matron of the Army Nursing Service is to be in future a War Office official, with a permanent seat on the Advisory Board of the Army Medical Service, by which all such matters are to be settled. A similar lesson has been learned by the Government of the lesson has been learned by the Government of the United States. There also, as a result of the Cuban war experience, a trained woman has been appointed to organise and be responsible for a national corps of trained nurses, who shall be ready for war service when required; that Superintendent is directly under the Surgeon-General, and has her office in the Capitol. Long may it be in both countries before their practical value is tested by more warfare. value is tested by more warfare!

A favourable opportunity, when the change is made to midsummer attire, is found for testing the virtues of the Kneipp linen underclothing. It is made of the pure linen fibre, and in the view of the famous hygienist after whom the weave is named and of other authorities, linen is better suited for the purpose than wool, which is too irritating to many skins. The Kneipp undergarments are delightfully soft, being woven in a fine network; and many who find wool disagreeable may be glad to give these garments a trial.

> Our Illustrations show linen dresses, which are very fashionable this season. Linen is a capital material for those useful and yet smart gowns that are equally well worn for walking in the Park and going down the river for the Saturday to Monday breath of fresh air. It is true they are rather apt to crease in a boat or confined space, but they are to crease in a boat or confined space, but they are so easily smoothed out again by the hands of any useful maid—no frillings and fullnesses that demand the experienced laundress, as the soft muslins and delaines must do. Linen has the further advantage of washing well. The colour may not be quite so bright when it returns from the blanchisseuse, but it is not an objectionable fading; linen dyes are strong enough merely to fade graciously down and not wash away, as

le graciously down and not wash away, as those that the more tender fabrics bear. White linen also laundries beautifully. White linen has been chosen to carry out the designs in our Illustrations, but obviously any colour would be equally in place. The one trimmed with tabs laid on and embroidered with spots of red cills is frightly with a lost of local and with tabs laid on and embroidered with spots of red silk is finished with a hat of lace and white chiffon. The other is prettily trimmed with bands of string-coloured lace over strappings of a coloured linen. The scarf gives a touch of black chiffon, and the hat is trimmed with black velvet and a wreath of roses.

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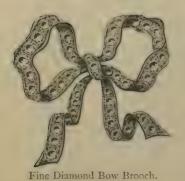
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MUSIC.

MUSIC.

On Tuesday, May 20; there was a further postponement of the eagerly expected "Tristan und Isolde," on account of the illness of M. Van Dyck; but though the disappointment was keen, it gave occasion for an admirable first appearance in England, so far as the operatic stage is concerned, of M. Arens, the Russian tenor. M. Arens has already sung songs of his countrymen most skilfully on the concert platform, but his rendering of the Knight in "Lohengrin" was a far more exacting rôle; and he quickly showed the highest ability and taste. Rumour ascribes to him the additional test of going on unrehearsed. His reading was firm and dignified, and at the same time his love scenes were idyllic and tender. His voice is perfectly true and sympathetic; and, considering the paucity of good tenors this year at Covent Garden, he is very welcome. Frau Löhse gave again her delightful rendering of Elsa; her voice was still hoarse and somewhat unequal, at times still hoarse and somewhat unequal, at times sweet, at others harsh and lacking in firmness or timbre, but her genius for acting the part went far to redeem this. Physically she was an ideal Elsa: charming, supple and pliant in figure, beautiful in face, and with a power of reproducing the timid, innocent girl that gave a new reading to the part, and made her very fascinating. Madame Kirkby Lunn gave a dramatic reading of Ortrud, and Mr. Bispham a clever study of Telramund. still hoarse and somewhat unequal, at times Telramund.

Ortrud, and Mr. Bispham a clever study of Telramund.

On Friday, at last, "Tristan und Isolde" was actually given, and Herr van Dyck, happily recovered, sang extraordinarily well the rôle of Tristan; his third act stood out especially. Madame Nordica proved herself to be one of the best Isoldes that we have seen, comparing favourably even with Fräulein Ternina. Madame Kirkby Lunn sang in a fine heroic way the sympathetic part of Brangäne, and Kurwenal was sung by Herr van Rooy. Herr Löhse had his ofchestra splendidly in hand, and their performance would satisfy the most exacting.

On Saturday Madame Meiba sang her favourite rôle of Mimi in the opera of Signor Puccini, "La Bohème." Happily, unlike last year, it went smoothly to the finish without any accident to Fräulein Fritzi Scheff, who was again the light-hearted, goodhearted Musetta. Signor Caruso made a leap into popularity with his Rudolf, and Signor Scotti, M. Gilibert, and M. Journet gave artistic readings of the poor students of the Quartier Latin. Signor Mancinelli conducted excellently, and kept his chorus well together, even in the mad scene of revelry.

Signor Mancinelli conducted excellently, and kept his chorus well together, even in the mad scene of revelry.



LITTLE BO-PEEP. FROM THE PICTURE IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY BY EDWARD PATRY. Copyright Reserved by the Owner

Madame Adelina Patti on Saturday, May 24, gave a grand morning concert at the Albert Hall, and proved once again that time has no terrors for her. Her voice

was as clear and as true and as flexible as ever. Wise artist as she is, it is noticeable that she sings less vocal gymnastics, but her trills and shakes are faultless. She sang her well-known selections, "Quand tu chantes," of Gounod; "Angels ever bright and fair," of Handel; and "O luce di quest' anima," of Donizetti; and was generous as ever in her encores. She was assisted by many artists, who rivalled her somewhat tiresomely in also according encores unfailingly, which made the concert unduly long. M. Leopold Godowsky played brilliantly a scherzo of Chopin and a concert study of Liszt, and Madame Clara Butt sang well an air from "La Favorita" of Donizetti. Mr. William Green was not in good voice, and strained it quite distressingly in "Golden Lilies," a song of Franco Leoni. was as clear and as true and as flexible as

Franco Leoni.
On Saturday afternoon M. Vladimir de Pachmann had one of his enthusiastic re-Pachmann had one of his enthusiastic receptions at his pianoforte recital. He, as always, was happiest in his selections from Chopin, which were full of delicacy and refinement. Besides Chopin, he played Weber's sonata in A flat, a minuetto in B minor of Schubert, and Schumann's "Vogel als Prophet." Atterwards the reception grew almost intimate, people rushing up to the platform, while he gave several encores. M. 1. H.

A grand garden fête, concert and variety entertainment, and a pastoral play will be held in the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, on July 4, in aid of the funds of St. George's Hospital. It will open at 1.30 p.m., and is under the patronage of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess of Wales.

With a view to meeting the convenience of visitors to Brighton, and others, during the Coronation festivities a late train will leave Victoria 11.50 p.m. every week-day during the month of June, arriving at Brighton about 1 a.m.

For the Derby and the Oaks the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company are making special arrangements to dispatch trains at frequent intervals from both their Victoria and London Bridge Stations direct to their Epsom Downs Racecourse Station, near the grand stand. Passengers will be booked through from Kensington (Addison Road) Station by direct trains, and by others changing at Clapham Junction into the Victoria trains to the Epsom Downs Station.

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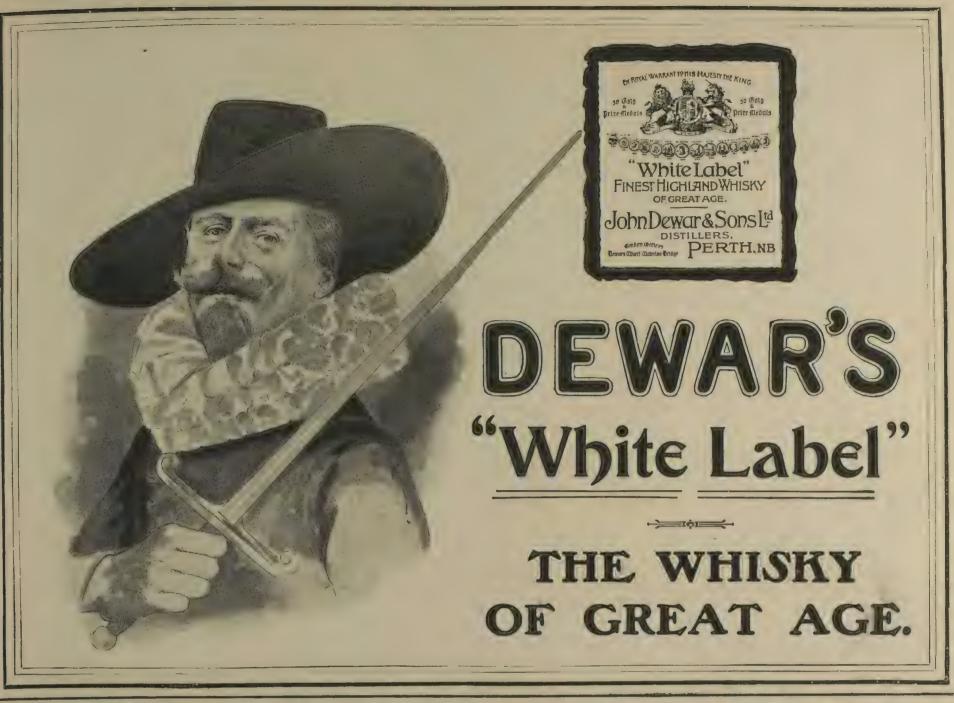
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CHILDREN.

ART NOTES.

ART NOTES.

As one of Arts of Peace, painting was supposed to be put at a disadvantage by the war. Artists nurmured among themselves, as artists will until the Millennium. Under the stern necessities of conflict, pictures, they said, being a luxury, must go, like other luxuries, to the wall; and to the wall they have gone, but in quite another sense, for the sales this year have been unusually brisk in the exhibitions. Among the pictures sold are Sir Edward Poynter's "Storm Nymphs," to Mr. Wolff Harris; Mr. Tuke's "Ruby, Gold, and Malachite," to the Corporation of London, for the Guildhall Gallery; Mr. Seymour Lucas's "Lively Measure," Mr. Edgar Bundy's "Samaritan," Mr. Joseph Farquharson's "Salmon Fishing in the Dee," Mr. J. H. F. Bacon's "Vive l'Empereur," and Mr. George Wetherbee's delightful "Wood Nymph."

The very first picture, we believe, to be sold on the Private-View day of the Royal Academy was a lady's—the "O Tatsu San" of Miss Anna Alma-Tadema, which fetched £100. The luck has continued with lady exhibitors, two other sales since effected being those of Mrs. Swynnerton's "Summer Music" for £200, and Mrs. Stanhope Forbes's "Lovers in a Wood." for £120.

At the Dudley Gallery, the New En, li 1 Art Club has come to the end of a prosperous season. The sales include Mr. Orpen's "Valuers." Mr. Russell's "Mirror," Mr. Muirhead's "Lost Piece of Silver," Mr. Rothenstein's "Amateur" and his "Tears," Mr. Fry's "Baroque Façade," and Mr. Henry's "Hayle River." In the galleries also of the Royal Society of British Artists, of the Royal Institute, and of the Royal Water-Colour Society the sales have been exceptionally good. have been exceptionally good.

At the neighbouring Dowdeswell Galleries are the caricatures of "Spy," Mr. Leslie Ward. No greater contrast can be imagined; for these celebrities, seen in this guise, surely never were young. They were made, not born, poets and the rest.



THE MANCHESTER RACE CUP, 1902. The Cup is in the Renaissance style, and was manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., Limited, of Manchester.

The King and Lord Roberts and Lord Rosebery are there; and so are Mr. Henley and Mr. Phil May—the latter not more humorously presented by even the accustomed brush of Mr. Ward than in the prose daily-life portrait by Mr. Shannon at Burlington House.

M. Rodin has been fêted in London with a success which not only delighted his admirers, but must have made his name known to a large public not keenly interested in sculpture. Mr. George Wyndham, the descendant of men who hold a brilliant place among connoisseurs and patrons of art, made a happy little speech of welcome to the great Frenchman, and incidentally regretted that company fred in the great property made accompany to the great frenchman, and incidentally regretted that so many Englishmen only made acquaintance with the great sculpture-galleries of France and Italy amid the distractions of a honeymoon. Rodin, however, can now be studied by the Englishmen at home; for his "St. John" has been placed in the South Kensington Museum.

The show of works by the '91 Art Club, at the Doré Gallery in New Bond Street, is notable mainly for the very delightful metalwork and jewellery. That women should design and make the adorrments that they wear is to give them a new charm. E. C. Woodward's "Morse set with moonstones, opal, and enamel" is an arrangement in delicate silver and blue effects. In buttons and teaspoons the same worker has other triumphs. The copper and silver work of M. A. Bell, E. Hickman, and various exhibitors of cloison two work calls for a word of praise. Among the pictures, "Windmills," by E. Beatrice Bland, achieves a charm of tone. The little show has been a five days' attraction—one of these days being, contrary to usual custom, a Sunday. to usual custom, a Sunday.

The Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylums Corporation will hold its annual festival in the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on July 7. Lord Glenesk is the president of the institution, which is under the patronage of the King, and other members of the royal family.

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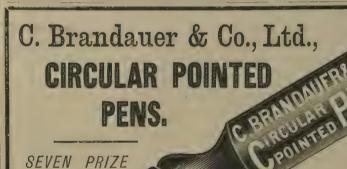
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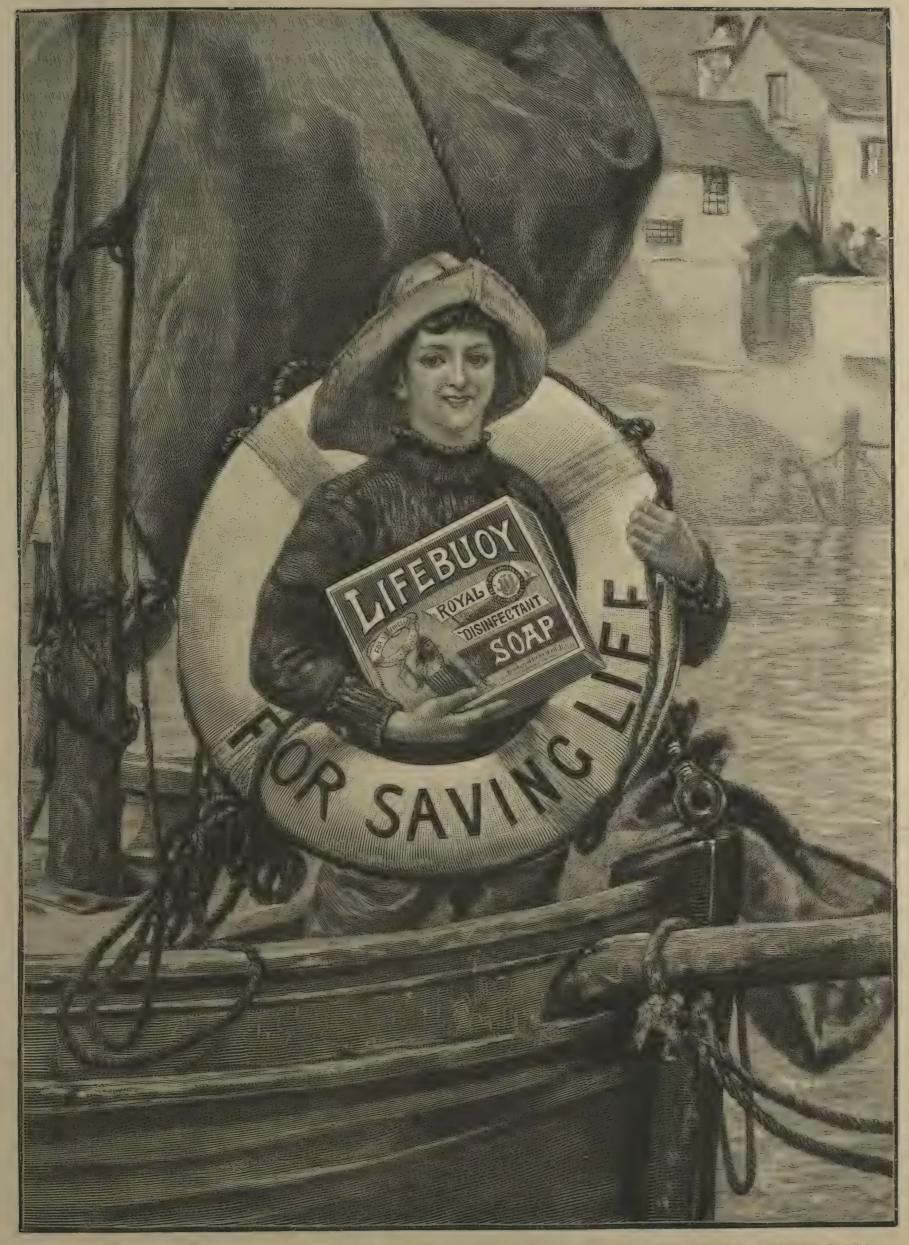
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1901), with a codicil (dated Dec. 23 following), of Mr. Stephen Augustus Ralli, of 32, Park Lane, S.W., St. Catherine's Lodge, Hove, and 5, Fenchurch Street, who died on April 2, was proved on May 16 by Mrs. Marietta Ralli, the widow, Alexander Pandia Ralli, and Theodore Pandia Ralli, the executors, Pandia Ralli, and Theodore Pandia Ralli, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £1,068,524. After stating that it is only at the express wish of his wife that he does not leave all his property to her absolutely, he gives £65,000 and his house in Park Lane, with the contents thereof, including money and securities, to her; £5000 to his grandson Pandia Stephen Ralli; and £500 each to his executors. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust; for his wife for life, and subject thereto as to one seventh each, upon trust, for his daughters Sozongo Countess Gilbert de Voisins, Marietta Ralli, Caterina Ralli, and Julia Constantinidi; one seventh, upon trust, for his son Stephen Stephen Ralli; and the remaining two sevenths, upon trust, to Ralli; and the remaining two sevenths, upon trust, to make up the income of his daughter-in-law Mina, widow of his son Major Antonio Stephen Ralli, 12th Lancers, to £4000 per annum; and subject thereto as to two thirds, upon trust, for his grandson Stephen Andrew Ralli, and one third for his granddaughter Mary Primrose Ralli.

The will, with four codicils, of Mrs. Emma Montefiore The will, with four codicils, of Mrs. Emma Montefiore, cf 18, Portman Square, W., and Coldeast, near Southampton, who died on April 13, has been proved by her son, Mr. Claude Joseph Goldsmid-Montefiore, her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Lucas, and Mr. Alfred Joseph Waley, estate duty being paid on £915,790 16s. 11d. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 each to University College Hospital, the West London Synagogue, the Jews' Infant Schools (Commercial Street, Spitalfields), and the Jewish Board of Guardians; £1000 to the West-minster Jews' Free School; and £200 to the Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, all free of duty. After giving a number of other legacies and annuities to After giving a number of other legacies and annuities to relatives and friends, the testatrix settles certain sums upon her daughters, Mrs. Lucas and Lady McIver, and her son Mr. Claude Montefiore. The residue of the personal estate and the whole of the real estate, including Coldeast, passes to Mr. Claude Montefiore absolutely.

The will (dated April 19, 1892) of Mr. Henry Calvert, J.P., of Ashton Park, Preston, who died on March 1, was proved on May 12 by Henry Calvert and Frank Calvert, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £357,828. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Betsy Jane Calvert, £2000, the household furniture, carriages and horses, and an annuity of £2000; to each of his sons Henry, Frank, Frederick, Richard, and Herbert, £20,000; upon trust for each of his daughters Elizabeth Mary, Annie, and Constance, £15,000; and further sums to his eight children in the event of the net value of his estate exceeding £210,000. The residue of his property he leaves between his five sons.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1901) of Mr. Thomas William Brookes, J.P., of The Convent, Kingsgate, Kent, late a member of the Legislative Council, Bengal, who died on Feb. 27, was proved on May 8 by Clifford James Brookes, the brother, and Arthur Edward Chilcott, M.D., the executors, the value of the estate being £127,994. The testator gives £250 each to his executors; £,10,000 to Beatrice Ida Remfry; an annuity of £150 to his late housekeeper, Emma Parham; and small legacies to relatives. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother Clifford James. his brother Clifford James.

The North-Eastern Railway Company have just issued their Lodgings and Hotel Guide for 1902, full of most useful information for intending holiday-makers in the districts served by their system. The book can be obtained gratis from any North-Eastern station, or post free 3d. from the chief passenger agent at York

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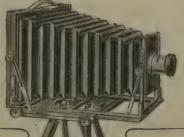
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The funeral of Father Dolling was one of the most remarkable events in recent East-End history. Many of Mr. Dolling's friends from other London districts, and from all parts of England, made a point of being present, and the Bishop of London, although he had an important engagement in the afternoon; travelled to Poplar to conduct the first part of the burial service. The only sign of mourning on Whit Sunday was the flag flying at half-mast from the church buildings

The Rev. Dr. Gibson, Vicar of Leeds, has derived much benefit from his visit to West Malvern, where he went to recuperate from his recent sharp attack of influenza.

Sir Redvers Buller has appointed the Rev. J. H. Prince, Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Exeter, to the important living of St. Thomas's, Exeter. This is a parish with a rapidly increasing population, where Church extension is urgently needed. The late incumbent was an Evangelical,

and Sir Redvers Buller was anxious that the continuity should not be interrupted.

A very beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the north choir aisle of Salisbury Cathedral as a memorial to the late Lord Radnor by his widow and children. It is opposite the window which was placed some years ago in the south choir aisle in memory of the fourth Lord Radnor and his wife.

Many regular worshippers at Westminster Abbey have been seen at St. Margaret's Church during the past few weeks. On Whit Sunday, when Bishop Welldon preached in the morning, there was a very large attendance, especially in view of the stormy weather, and the fact that not a few members were absent from town. Just as the congregation were dispersing a violent shower came on, and numbers went back and resumed their seats. Dr. Welldon spoke with his usual vigour, although in appearance he still bears traces of his long and serious illness.

The Building Fund of Marylebone Presbyterian Church has now reached the large sum of £10,000, including a generous donation of £2000 from Sir Donald Currie. The building scheme which the congregation have in hand will require an expenditure of at least £12,000.

Dr. Parker is steadily recovering from his recent illness. His place on Whit Sunday was taken by the Rev. J. G. Greenhough, one of the wittiest and most eloquent ministers of the Baptist denomination. V.

An interesting exhibition of rare embroideries and miniatures and a sale of drawings will be held, by permission of Lord and Lady Windsor, at 54, Mount Street, on Friday, June 6, from 12 to 6, on behalf of the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria (Queen's Numerical Control of the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria (Queen's Numerical Control of the Women's Memorial to Queen's Numerical Control of the Street Control of the Control o Nurses' Fund). The exhibition will be opened by Princess Henry of Battenberg at twelve o'clock, and by the Duchess of Portland at three o'clock.



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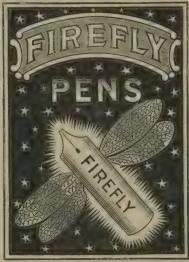


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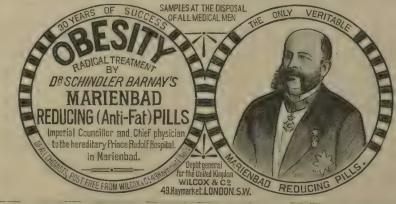
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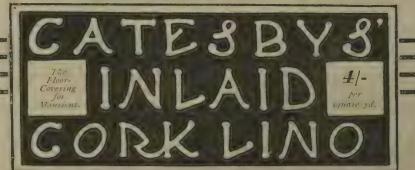
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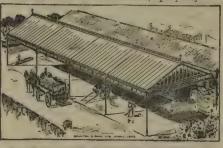


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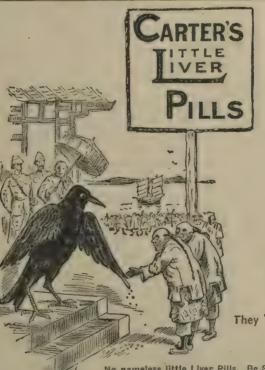
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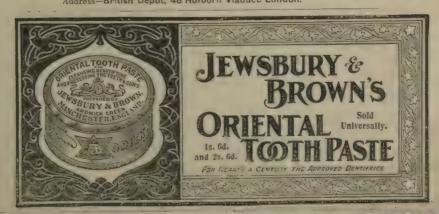
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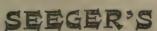
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THE SOVEREIGN'S ONLY MILITARY RESIDENCE: THE ROYAL PAVILION, ALDERSHOT, WHERE THE KING WILL STAY, JUNE 14-16 PHOTOGRAPHS BY KNIGHT, ALDERSHOT.

The Pavilion, which adjoins the residence of the General Commanding, was erected after the designs of the late Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the later Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the later Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the later Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the later Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the later Prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the prince Consort. All the accommodation is on the ground floor, and the interior is the prince Consort.



A CORONATION GUEST: KING LEWANIKA OF BAROTSELAND USING THE PHONOGRAPH.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.

King Lewanika arrived at Southampton on May 21 for the Coronation ceremony, Colonel Colin Harding, late Acting Administrator of North West Rhodesia, escorting him to England. Colonel Harding lewanika arrived at Southampton on May 21 for the Coronation ceremony, Colonel Colin Harding, late Acting Administrator of North West Rhodesia, escorting him to England. Colonel Harding recently travelled over ten thousand miles through Lewanika's country, carrying with him a phonograph, on the records of which messages from the tribal chiefs were conveyed to their head.

THE TOWER.

OLD LONDON BRIDG

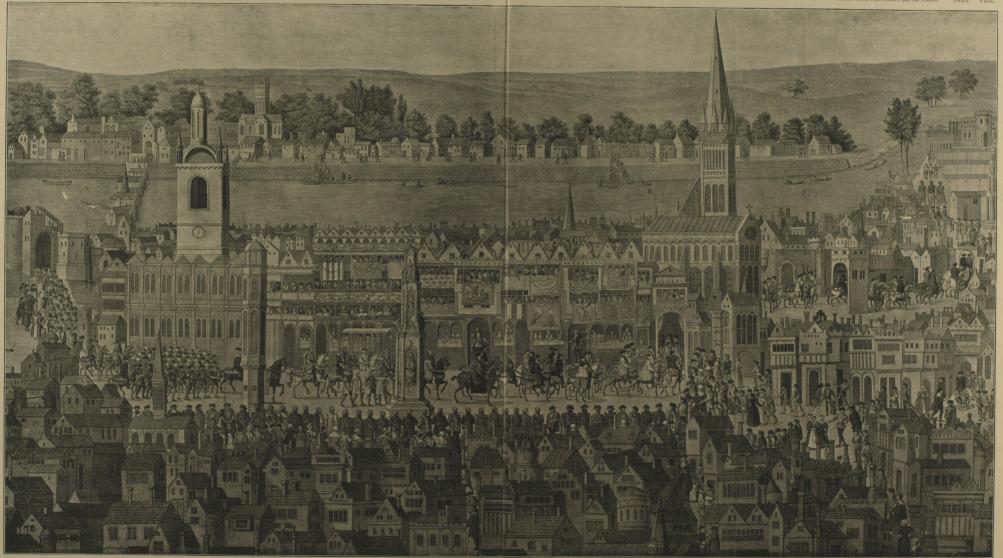
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OLD ST. PAUL!

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D. PALACE, CROS



THE PROCESSION OF EDWARD VI. FROM THE TOWER TO WESTMINSTER: THE BOY KING PASSING THE CROSS IN CHEAPSIDE, FEBRUARY 19, 1547.

FROM THE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL (NOW DESTROYED) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The King is under a canopy, borne by four men. Before him, bareheaded, rides Protector Somerset, and one of the two figures immediately in advance of the latter is probably Cranmer, Archbishop of Cauterbury, proceeded by the nobles and bishops. The clergy wear white rochets, black scarves, and flat caps. Gentlemen-at-Arms on foot attend the King, for whom a spare horse is led, and the Yeomen of the Guard close the procession. The crafts in their liveries line Cheapside. It is curious to note in the engraving the ingenious compression of localities (in violation of all perspective) whereby the artist has contrived to show the whole route of the procession.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

The recent appalling catastrophe at Martinique and St. Vincent, while striking horror into the heart of humanity, presents to the eye of geological and physical science not a few interesting problems. Science teaches us that our earth is still a cooling globe. It retains in its interior the "fluent heat" which once represented its original and entire state and condition. We live on the outer crust, which has cooled down. Through that crust the internal heat - forces make their presence and existwhich has cooled down. Inrough that crust the internal heat - forces make their presence and existence occasionally—or one might say, frequently—manifest. The earthquake and the volcanic eruption are equally the productions of the heat-remnant our globe possesses and retains. They originate from the same source. If, like the moon, our earth represented a lived of heavy out sinder two hould be not presented as kind of burnt-out cinder, we should be no more troubled by these cosmical disturbances.

The cause of volcanoes and earthquakes has been assumed by some geologists to be referable, in plain language, to a steam explosion. They occur in the same regions, and near water. The view just mentioned holds that the crust of the earth, cooling unequally, tends to exhibit, as a consequence, fractures and rents. We can conceive that a big mass heavier than its surroundings would act as a wedge, fracturing and rending adjacent parts of the crust. Through these rents water would escape into the heated interior. At a very short distance from the surface this immense body of water, meeting fervent heat, would be converted into steam. Exerting its explosive force, the steam would seek its liberation along the line of least resistance. If it found such a line in the track, say, of an old volcanic vent, it The cause of volcanoes and earthquakes has been such a line in the track, say, of an old volcanic vent, it would blow out the plug of rock-materials settled in the crater and below it, and thus, by forcing up the solid, liquid, or semi-fluid matters of the interior, give us an eruption. Or it might make a fresh vent for itself, and add one more volcate overseened to the order. add one more volcanic excrescence to the earth's surface. Suppose, further, that a line of weakness was ready in the crust itself, and that the force of the explosion dissipated itself, not so much vertically, as laterally. Then we should get our earthquake-shock.

This view of things regards the earth's interior as being converted, on occasion, into a kind of cosmical steam-boiler, which explodes with disastrous effects. The presence of water is a necessary feature here; hence we account for the lines of earthquake and volcanic action that run by the sea, or near big bodies of inland waters. Another school of thinkers reject the steam-explosion theory, in part at least. They admit that water has an intimate connection with the phenomena we are discussing; but they rely on a the phenomena we are discussing; but they rely on a deeper cause by way of explaining whence these terrestrial revolutions emanate. Philosophers who make it their business to peer into the earth's internal constitution have found reason to believe in what have been termed contractional impulses of the inner materials. It is here as if occasional great waves passed through the earth's mass, with the result of forcing up the internal substance—fluid or semi-fluid—through to the surface. What determines these periods and waves of activity nobody knows. Perchance they are a legacy of that cosmical activity and restlessness which the earth has inherited from its infancy, when it was a blazing orb. At any rate, such waves or impulses are regarded as the cause of earthquakes and volcanoes. It is added that as regards their forcing up the inner substance through lines of least resistance, we find such lines in the basins of oceans, and also on the borderlands of continents where the sea laps their shores.

These are interesting speculations from the philoor closer and more exact study is the general aspect of eruptions and earthquakes. Certain it is that steam escapes in eruptions to an enormous extent, and certain it also is that it is a steam explosion that heralds the oncoming of the catastrophe. When Vesuvius was active in 18-23 there were seen clouds of due to an extent of the catastrophe. oncoming of the catastrophe. When Vesuvius was active in 1872 there were seen clouds of dust and steam rising to a height of four or five miles. It is this dust-cloud, produced by the shattering of rocks, which people mistake for smoke. In the famous Vesuvian outbreak of 79 A.D., when Pliny the Elder perished, the cloud which hung over the mountain was described by Pliny the Younger in his letters to Tacitus as resembling an Italian pine-tree. It had a long stem and then high and Italian pine-tree. It had a long stem, and then high up it spread forth to right and left, as do the branches and foliage of the tree. When rains descend, the dust is converted into liquid mud—the lava d'aqua of the Italians. It was the torrents of this mud which buried. Herculaneum and it was dust and achoe which Herculaneum, and it was dust and ashes which overwhelmed Pompeii. Lava streams did not reach either city although in 1872 there were three great streams of molten matter which did immense damage around.

We are apt to think of volcanoes as ancient things, a d as features pertaining to the past of the earth. Earthquakes small and great are ever present with us. But in 1538 men saw, a volcano formed before their eyes. At Puzzuolt, near Naples, there was the Lucrine Lake. All was quiet there until for three or four days prior to Sant an when carthaugher accounted. Sept. 29, when earthquakes occurred. At one a.m. the ground fell and rose and then burst as it were, and through the fissure came forth mud, ashes, pumice-stone, and other materials. In twelve hours' time there was formed a hill described as being 100 paces high. The action of pouring forth matter from the earth's interior continued for a week. Then a mountain 440 ft. high was presented to view, measuring a mile and a half round at its base, and having a crater 421 ft. deep. This mountain we all know as Monte Nuovo. It is peaceful enough to-day, and on its slopes the shepherds tend their flocks. These things are described in the letter of Francesco del Nero written to his friend Niccolo del Benino in the year of grace 1538.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor. Chamber (Tunbridge Wells).—We regret we do not know. If there is a Chess Club in Tunbridge Wells, perhaps the secretary will communicate with us, and we will send on your letter.

G Bakker (Rotterdam).—We have sent your letter on to our publisher, and cannot but think there is some mistake. The matter, however, is not dealt with in this department.

SAFIER (Cape Town).—You had better communicate direct with the publisher of the Compendium (the Bristol Times and Mirror), and cuclose him 8s, 6d, for the book, which will not be ready until September, Mason's: "Art of Chess," perhaps, is as good as anything, and you may get a copy through Horace Cox, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. The Pocket Chess-Board is obtainable of De la Rue, Bunhill Row, E.C.

J F M.-Thanks for your pleasant letter.

Percy Healey, E B, R Bee, and Herbert A Salway are severally thanked for problems.

thanked for problems.

ORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 3023 and 3024 received from Banarsi
Das (Moradabad); of No. 3025 from M Shaida Ali Khan (Rampur); of
No. 3027 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); of No. 3028 from Alpha,
F J Candy (Tunbridge Wells), E J Winter Wood, and Eugene Henry
(Catford); of No. 3029 from J W (Campsie), A Beadell; T Colledge
Halliburton (Jedburgh), Edward J Sharpe; M A Eyre (Folkestone), F J
Candy, Eugene Henry, A G (Pancsoval), Thomas Charlton (Clapham
Park), C W Porter (Crawley), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), A Bull
(Grimstad, Norway), Robert Bee (Cowpen), and F W Atchinson (Crowthorne).

thorne).

CORRET SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3030 received from M Hobhouse, Sorrento, Reginald Gordon, J F Moon, Robert Bee, G Bakket (Rotterdam), Martin F, T Colledge Halliburton, J W (Campsie), Alpha, C W Porter (Crawley), H S Brandreth, F, J S (Hampstead), George Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), W M Eglington (Birmingham), Russell Lochner, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Charles Burnett, C E Perügini, H G Fuller (Brighton), Shadforth, T Roberts, R Worters (Canterbury), E J Winter-Wood, Frank R Houghton (Liverpool), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Rev. A Mays (Bedford), and W A Lillico (Edinburgh).

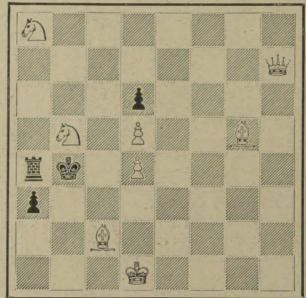
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3029.—By E. J. WINTER WOOD.

WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to K 4th P to Kt 5th
2. Q to B 2nd
3. R to Q 7th, Mate.

If Black play 1. K to B 4th, 2. P to Kt 4th (ch), K moves; 3. Q mates.

PROBLEM No. 3032.—By A. W. DANIEL.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE Game played between the Rev. C. A. OLIVER and Mr. B. L. REECE. (Ruy Lopez.)

P to K 4th 16. P takes P WHITE (Mr. R.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Kt 5th 4. B to B 4th P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 5th Inferior, probably, to Kt takes P, threaten ing Kt takes B, etc. 17. R to B sq 18. Kt to B 2nd 19. P to B 3rd 20. Kt to Kt 4th 21. R takes R 22. Kt to R 6th (ch) R to B 2nd Kt to Q 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd R takes R (ch B to Q 3rd Q takes Kt Curious. If P takes Kt, 23. Q to Kt 4th, K to R sq; 24. R to B 7th gives White fine game. In any case, it wins prettily.

Kt takes Kt (ch) Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd B to K 2nd P to B 3rd B to K 3rd P takes B Q to B 2nd P takes P P to K 4th Castles K R O takes Kt.
Castles
P to K R 3rd
Kt to B 3rd
O P to Q 3rd
O B takes B
I Q to K 2nd
I D to K 3rd

CHESS IN RUSSIA:

| Came prayed between Messis, S. Antuschew and J. Sysin. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| (Evans Gambit.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | WHITE (Mr. A.) | BLACK (Mr. S.) | | | | | | | | |
| I. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. | B to Kt ard | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. Q to R 4th | P to K R 3rd | | | | | | | | |
| 3. B to B 4th | B to B 4th | 16. P to B 5th | O takes P | | | | | | | | |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes P | 17. P to B 4th | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. P to B 3rd | | A more manuscript man | To the state of | | | | | | | | |
| | Kt to B 3rd | A very powerful mor | e, It gives Black | | | | | | | | |
| | Castles | how he continues. | io is tost no matter | | | | | | | | |
| The opening was set | tled for the players | 17. | P takes Kt | | | | | | | | |
| beforehand by the te | the contest. | 18. B takes P | B to R 2nd | | | | | | | | |
| specified. | the gambits being | 19. Kt to O 2nd | Kt to O 6th | | | | | | | | |
| 8. P takes P | K Kt takes P | 20. Kt to K 4th | B to Q 5th | | | | | | | | |
| 9. B to Q 5th | Kt to Bath. | 21. B to Q and | KR to K sq | | | | | | | | |
| | Q to K 2nd | 22. Kt to Kt 5th . | Kt to B 7th (ch) | | | | | | | | |
| White threatened her | e to win by II. O to | 23. K to Kt 2nd | Kt takes P | | | | | | | | |
| R 5th, P to K R 3rd, Kt | takes B P, etc. | 24. Q takes B (ch) | K to B sq | | | | | | | | |
| 11. P to K B 4th | B to Kt 3rd | 25. Q R to K sq | B to K 6th | | | | | | | | |
| 12. K to R sq . | P to Q 3rd. | 26. B takes B | Kt takes B (ch) | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Q to R 5th | B to B 4th | | Kt takes K | | | | | | | | |
| 14. P to Kt 4th | | | Kt takes R | | | | | | | | |
| This looks dangerou | s but the whole | | Ptakes P. | | | | | | | | |
| game is a fine study. Bl | ack would probably | 30. Kt takes P | Kt to B 6th | | | | | | | | |
| meet 14. Kt takes B P by | D to Kt 3rd. | 31. Kt to R 8th | Resigns. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

"The Chess Player's Compendium," the prospectus of which we noticed hort time back, is being printed, and will be ready early in September. e subscription-list will not close until the end of this month. The author, at the suggestion of several subscribers, inserted additional notes for the of learner.

NOTE.

It is particularly requested that all Sketches and Photo-GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from Abroad, be Marked on the Back with the name of the Sender, as well as with the Title of the Subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for.

THE QUEST OF THE TROUT.

The tired angler lies, stretch'd out And, eased of basket and of rod, Counts his day's spoil, the spotted trout.-M. ARNOLD.

If it be true that the last taste of sweets is sweetest, it is no less a truism that the first draught of rural joys is agreeable to the palate and pleasant in the memory. The opening days of the season have for the angler a charm that later experiences, when the appetite is cloyed, cannot lay claim to. After a period of abstinence and delayed anticipation, the heart pants after the renewal of delights that have been in abeyance, and a new real of feather appropriate of the component of the contraction. new reel, a fresh equipment of flies, a set of brand-new casts, and a general renovation of all collateral gear are apt to inspire that assurance of success which is supposed to vary with the efficiency of the instruments employed. You forget the dreary times of failure; you remember only the outstanding red-letter days when March browns were rife on the water, and your basket grew steadily heavier as each fresh capture was added to its weight. The clear spring sunshine, the sparkling river, the budding trees, and the greening fields fill the soul with the old rapture as you hurry to the appointed ground. You have had exactly the same experiences before, but there is no staleness in their repetition. The long-tailed lambs are skipping in the meadows, the lark is thrilling his melody from the breezy blue, the cock pheasant volleys his resonant call from the purpling wood, the oyster-catcher, red of bill and swift of wing, shrills out his warning pipe against intruders, the celandines in the damp hollows star the green with their glistening blossoms: they are all old and familiar, you have heard or seen them a score of times, but they have not lost the potency of their magic spell. They citiz the heart earlies they will be the potency of their magic spell. They stir the heart again as they will continue to stir it in the centuries to be. For Nature never does betray the heart that loves her. The very cattle in the next field, enjoying their first bite of succulent grass, the tortoiseshell butterfly—first of the year—as he flickers past in buoyant zigzag motion, the chaffinch, "chinkechinking" overhead in the yet leafless ash-tree, the grasted languing as he wanton over the meachand with crested lapwing as he wantons over the moorland with his "soughing" flight and weird human-like cry, the his "soughing his "soughing" flight and weird human-like cry, the water-hens bobbing restlessly among the lengthening sedges, as if impatient for the time when they can build and brood—all are visibly moved by the moving magic of the spring-time. But spring comes slowly up this way, and though the year speeds apace, no green leaves are yet in evidence. The brown earth of the ploughed lands takes a richer colour in the sunlight, and the first blades of the newly germinated oats sparkling with dewedgers throw newly germinated oats, sparkling with dew-drops, throw you a cheery welcome over the hedges. The elms are beaded with red flower - buds, the sycamore is just bursting its scale leaves, the chestnuts are glistening and bulging in readiness, and soon the woods will be a mist of green and the drama of the year will unfold to its climax.

Yesterday the wind was westerly and genial; in the night it has gone round to the "dreaded east," and there is a crispness and hardness in the atmosphere that throws an occasional shade of misgiving over your mind as you set up your rod and arrange your implements of warfare.

Never did sun more beautifully steep In his first splendour valley, rock or hill.

The water, too, is clear-clearer than you care for in this dazzling sun. There are no flies on the stream, and there are no evidences that the trout are rising. But it is early yet, and you have learned to wait. Choosing a likely spot, the scene of previous triumphs (for the angler is a firm believer in the uniformity of nature, and is strong in his trust that what has been will be again), you step out at the head of a weil-tried pool; be again), you step out at the head of a weil-tried pool; lower down, the river broadens out to embrace a green islet, the haunt and undisturbed nursery of water - rail and wild - duck, and here the stream seems to gird its loins for the race over the broken rapids beyond, where the shallower wave still tells its bubbling tale. You ply your Greenwell's Glory and grey quills as enticingly and carefully as may be over every likely lurking-place. You pray the gods for a gentle shower to hatch out a colony of flies and draw the fish on the feed. Not till noon do you hear the sporadic splash the feed. Not till noon do you hear the sporadic spiash, splash, now on the right, now on the left, now straight in front—a sound as pleasant in the angling ear as the ping, ping of the bullet to the soldier. The rise has begun; it is by no means general or pronounced, but such as it is, it is here, and you must make the most of it. A brown head and shoulders just glimpse and disappear; the old well-known thrill vibrates up to your wrist, and away goes your reel singing merrily, and at last but to its proper your reel, singing merrily, and at last put to its proper use. Down stream and athwart, up stream and across at an acute angle, your victim hurries, but the current is strong, and he is soon breathless and flopping, reluctant, on the surface, and a few seconds thereafter he is safe in your landing-net-the first fruits of the season, plump and lusty, with the old familiar spots, the self-same form and outline that in his congeners caught your boyish fancy twenty years ago. They come in quick succession, some smaller, some larger, some white and silvery, others golden brown, until you have a round dozen of beauties in your creel. One, the finest fish of the basket, is foul-hooked; he had missed the fly, but on his downward turn the hook caught his ventral fin, and for a time he is uncontrolled and uncontrollable, and gives no end of trouble. To pull up, a pound trout broadside against a strong current is difficult and dangerous; but with diplomacy and patience he is at length secure. Then comes a lull; the "take" would seem to be over; not a fin stirring. And so you spend the next two hours in vain, try this corner and that, vary the time with a hurriedly snatched lunch, go bird-nesting in the hollows, watch a passing train, study the gyrations of the snowy sea-gulls, which here are really land-gulls, for they are inland bred and never saw the blue sea; the springing trout lies still, and you must e'en pack up your gear and hie home, to renew the conflict some other happier day, when the conditions are more propitious.

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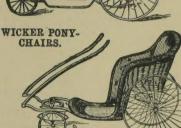
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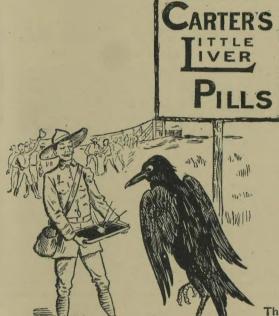


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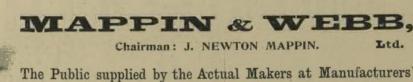
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